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Established 1887

Algeria	5.00	Den.	1.00	Nigeria	1.00
Austria	1.55	France	1.50	Poland	1.50
Belgium	2.00	Germany	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Canada	2.50	Greece	1.50	Romania	1.50
Czechoslovakia	2.50	Italy	1.50	Soviet Union	1.50
Denmark	2.50	Japan	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Finland	2.50	South Korea	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
France	1.50	Spain	1.50	USSR	1.50
Germany	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
Greece	1.50	Switzerland	1.50		

Hostage Recounts Despair, Loneliness

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WIESBADEN, West Germany — At the worst times in his cell, when the light was only a thin strip of gray slipping in about an hour at 10 in the morning, Larry Rosen said, "We thought people here couldn't care."

"I would say to ourselves: 'They don't care. The economy is the big thing, not some foreign policy thing.' We thought here's just 52 of us. We thought people here thought, '52 hostages, yeah, and what's the point?'"

Mr. Rosen, a 36-year-old press attache from Brooklyn, telephoned this correspondent, an old friend, just before midnight Thursday and began talking about his experience in captivity, leaping between the lines that carried his joy and relief to his family.

With three or four cell mates, he had been imprisoned, he said, for six months and two days, and was moved at other times to several places, including Qom, where Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini remained. "They're mad, the Iranians," he said.

"Every day," he said, "the presence of death was in my mind. But the Iranians never maintained that I would kill me and I wasn't brutalized at all. I wasn't beaten. I was in a cell and the others had 15 months in maximum security prisons."

Mr. Rosen, although he did not know the details, was accused of being a "master plotter and spy" by the Iranian revolutionaries. He said the accusation was

crazy and that his activities as a press attache essentially involved talking to Iranian editors. "I found out I was considered a spy later."

The captivity, he said, was one of "unbelievable stress for me."

"I found out what stress can do to you. I just now slept for the first time in I don't know how long. I had total insomnia for over a year. I can't rest better than anyone in the world. And I was a big sleeper."

"I learned about myself, all kinds of

Mr. Rosen talked with admiration of many of his friends who he said have remarkable strength and goodness. "People were supportive of each other. They tried. But you get to the point when you share a cell when you know every story everyone else has to tell. Getting up in the morning was awful. Gray concrete. The light reflecting a little. Gray concrete. Once in a while they took us out for a little sunlight."

Of his captors, Mr. Rosen said with considerable emphasis that they were

life. It's not much time really but the pain can be unimaginable."

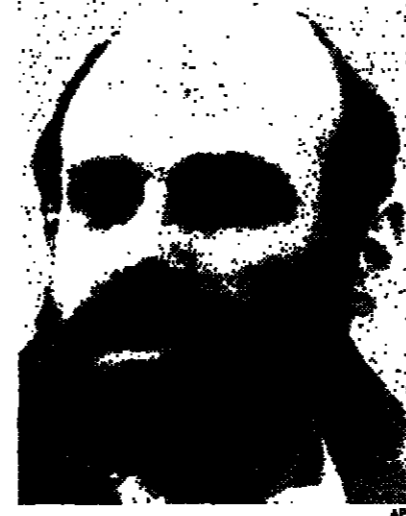
Mr. Rosen said the group had its first hint that they would be released on Sunday or Monday. The clue came at breakfast, which was always at 8:30 a.m. and consisted of bread, tea and jam. Suddenly there was noise and the explanation was that there were going to be blood tests.

"After the tests, we were blindfolded and taken to their big leader, who told me, 'You're a candidate for release.' He wouldn't say that we were going to be free. He asked me what I had to say for myself and I told him what they'd done was make people who used to love Iran hate you. He kicked me out. I thought I had really messed up and would not get out but then the Algerian doctors were there and things were moving."

"After that we figured we'd get released. When the first night of waiting passed everyone thought we'd be released exactly when Reagan was sworn in, which was exactly what happened."

Mr. Rosen said the group prepared small traveling bags with personal articles. Many of his friends had diaries and notebooks and he had collected a few drawings he had done for his son and his wife.

"The head screwball came in and he started stomping on the bags. 'Too big, too big,' he was screaming. So we all left everything we had. He got crazier and crazier as the night went on. Running the gamut at the airport was the last bit of insanity, but I didn't care any more."



Barry Rosen

Walkout Grips Warsaw; More Strikes Called

By Roland Prinz
The Associated Press

WARSAW — Streetcars and buses stopped, factory sirens blared and more than 60 plants and offices shut down Friday as Solidarity, Poland's largest independent trade union, carried out a four-hour warning strike in Warsaw to protest the government's rejection of a five-day workweek.

Solidarity has ordered its estimated 10 million members to stay off the job Saturday, a government-scheduled workday, as a further protest. It will be the second Saturday strike this month.

Government officials said the first Saturday strike Jan. 10 cost Poland millions of dollars in lost productivity.

In an appeal distributed to union chapters throughout Poland, independent labor leader Lech Walesa Friday called on all members to stay off their jobs Saturday. "The national coordinating commission [of Solidarity] has adopted the stand that Saturday, Jan. 24, is a day off," he said.

"At the same time, we inform you that all talks with the government have not yielded settlement of that problem. Up to the moment the government reaches an understanding with our trade union, all coming Saturdays are work-free. This is why we urge our members not to go to work on Jan. 24."

Mr. Walesa's labor delegation failed to reach agreement on free Saturdays and other key issues in a negotiating round with the government on Wednesday.

Both blue and white-collar workers took part in the 8 a.m.-to-noon shutdown Friday, including the Polish Air Airline, the Academy of Sciences Institute for Physical Chemistry and the staff of the Warsaw Mint. Dozens of other institutions flew Polish flags and banners supporting the strikers.

Similar walkouts were reported in the southwestern coal-mining city of Walbrzych and in Grodzisk in the north, a union spokesman said.

The strikes coincided with a Soviet newspaper report of joint "field training" between Soviet and Polish troops. No date was given for the exercise, which appeared aimed at putting pressure on the union.

August Agreement

The strikes are the latest in a series aimed at forcing the government to comply with terms of the Aug. 31 Gdansk agreement, which ended last summer's nationwide labor rebellion and authorized the Soviet bloc's first labor organizations independent of Communist Party control.

Warning strikes Thursday shut down more than 800 plants in the

tri-city region of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, the Baltic seaport spearhead of last summer's strike wave.

The government, claiming Poland's economy cannot afford a five-day week, wants two Saturdays of work a month from the nation's workers. Union representatives took notice of the nation's economic problems and offered to compromise over the hours to be worked each week. The two sides have moved to within one hour of each other, with the union proposing a 41-and-a-half-hour week, while the government wants 42-and-a-half hours.

Soviet Readiness Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet forces deployed around Poland have reduced their state of readiness but "their capability to intervene quickly remains high," the U.S. State Department said Friday.

Department spokesman William Dwyer said there is no evidence that the Russians have any immediate plan for military intervention, nor could he confirm reports that joint Soviet-Polish maneuvers are taking place.

Joint Exercises Reported

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet and Polish infantry units have held joint field exercises in Poland, the Defense Ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) reported Friday.

In Warsaw, Polish officials told Western diplomats that the maneuvers were small-scale exercises held more than a week ago, the diplomats said.

The newspaper printed a front-page report with pictures of Soviet and Polish soldiers on a snow-covered training ground. It said the exercises took place recently but did not say exactly when or where.

E. German Envoy Promoted

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany's former ambassador to Warsaw has been promoted to a top Communist Party post in a move that reflects dissatisfaction with the quality of internal party information on the Polish crisis so far.

Officials confirmed Friday that Gunter Sieber, 50, who served in Warsaw for seven years up to last month, had been made head of the Central Committee's international relations department, which has the job of watching developments in other Communist states.

Daily newspapers announced that the former chief of the department, Egon Winkelmann, had been made ambassador to Moscow.

'Every day the presence of death was in my mind ...'

Maps Show Reagan Transition

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the Commerce Department, the senior man who gave the Reagan administration's first economic review was Courtney Slater, a liberal Democrat. At the Council of Economic Advisors, the person in charge Thursday was Susan Irving, a young woman who had been a senior aide to the department's chairman-of-the-board.

At the Pentagon, national military readiness and the presidential command have been kept by the immediate swearing-in of Caspar Weinberger as secretary of defense. Yet the three services are still in the hands of Democratic holdovers in a department where civilian control is an article of faith, and the military is suddenly running its own affairs.

Richard Allen, the presidential staff for national security affairs, is having to settle for temporary quarters in the Executive Office Building next door while his House office is remodeled.

David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, is still trying to find the keys to his office.

There were a few of the quirks of the first few days of the Reagan administration, which had set its own on a fast-running start after inauguration.

"A Bit Confused"

"I'm a bit confused," a White House aide conceded. "The day after the inauguration was not my day. It's a bit better today, but it will be a while before I feel at home."

Actually, the White House, long the core of the Reagan transition effort, has been by far the most efficient operation in the administration. The White House has been host to a Cabinet meeting, issued executive orders, announced foreign visits, and dispatched former President Carter's son to President Reagan on the state's behalf.

Elsewhere the Reagan administration is more seriously hampered by the fact that Mr. Reagan has named only three of the 100 sub-Cabinet-level appointments that his transition director, Edwin Meese 3d, had to announce by Inauguration Day.

The three are Frank Carucci, deputy secretary of defense, Dar-



President Reagan signs measures in the Oval Office designed to eliminate waste in federal government. Details on page 3.

Judge Is Named Deputy to Haig

WASHINGTON — William Clark, 49, a California judge who was an aide to President Reagan, was named deputy secretary of state by the president Friday with a ringing endorsement from his new boss, Alexander Haig Jr.

Mr. Clark served as an aide to Mr. Reagan when he was governor of California and has been a state judge since 1969. When he was named by Mr. Reagan to the state Supreme Court in 1973, a report by a state bar commission said Mr. Clark had not graduated from the two colleges he attended as an undergraduate, Stanford and Santa Clara.

He also attended Loyola University Law School in Los Angeles. The bar commission quoted his Loyola transcript as saying he had been "disqualified on account of deficient scholarship" and had not graduated. He was admitted to the bar after working as an insurance claims adjuster. Mr. Dyes said Mr. Haig found in Mr. Clark a very keen intellect and gave the appointment his enthusiastic endorsement.

Hostages to Fly to U.S. Sunday; Doctor Tells of Mental Problems

By James F. Smith
The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The 52 Iranian hostages are scheduled to fly to the United States on Sunday for reunions with their families, U.S. officials said Friday.

Pentagon sources in Washington said the former hostages will be reunited with their families at Stewart Air Force Base in Newburgh, N.Y., and will be driven to the nearby U.S. Military Academy at West Point for a few days of rest.

Dr. Jerome Korcak, head of the State Department medical team examining the former hostages in Wiesbaden, said they were generally very happy at the news. But he also spoke of psychiatric symptoms and physical ailments following their captivity.

Dr. Korcak said some hostages feel guilty about statements they made to the Iranians during the 444 days of captivity.

Asked about a U.S. report that a suicide watch was maintained on four of the former hostages, Ted Curran of the State Department press office in Frankfurt noted that some of the hostages were so depressed that they did not leave their rooms. But Dr. Korcak said there was no particular night monitoring of anyone except for routine checks by night nurses.

The Iranian spokesman, denied reports that the hostages were treated brutally by their captors.

Psychiatric Symptoms

Dr. Korcak said the psychiatric symptoms include episodes of flashbacks and disrupted sleep, part of what he called post-traumatic stress syndrome. Asked whether he thought they will recover, he said: "It's variable, but it passes with time and proper treatment."

"As might be expected, the 52 Americans are in varying states of mental and physical health," he said.

Dr. Korcak refused to discuss

Soviet Libyan 'Bureau'

MOSCOW — Libya Friday replaced its embassy in Moscow with a "People's Bureau" in line with similar moves at Libyan missions throughout the world. A spokesman said a five-member committee consisting mainly of students had replaced the former ambassador. The Soviet Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment.

Former Hostage Gregory Persinger runs on the grounds of the hospital in Wiesbaden. He said he spent captivity jogging in place.



Former hostage Gregory Persinger runs on the grounds of the hospital in Wiesbaden. He said he spent captivity jogging in place.

South Korean President Orders Kim's Life Spared

Gen. Chun's decision to commute the sentence to a term of life imprisonment eased fears of extremist violence in campaigns for the presidential and parliamentary elections due Feb. 25.

There had been speculation recently that Gen. Chun would agree to spare Mr. Kim's life to clear the political air between Washington and Seoul, making way for a state visit by Gen. Chun to Washington. The visit to meet with President Reagan is scheduled to begin next week.

Mr. Kim's fate has been a divisive issue between the two countries, with U.S. officials exerting pressure for his life to be spared.

Gen. Chun's action will also probably mean an end to years of tension with Japan. That country had protested the death sentence imposed on Mr. Kim, who was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel in 1973, presumably by South Korean agents.

Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki said Friday: "Now that the Kim case is settled, we must restore friendly relations." He added that he was ready to meet the South Korean leader at any time he cared to visit Japan.

Mr. Kim, the country's most prominent opposition leader and a strong critic of two South Korean military-backed governments for more than a decade, was arrested last May in the military crackdown that elevated Gen. Chun and a group of army colleagues to total power in the country.

He was accused at a court-martial of having fomented sedition by instigating the violent uprising at Kwangju and other anti-government demonstrations. He was also charged with having led an anti-Korean movement in the United States and Japan while in exile in the early 1970s.

In his final appeal last September (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Armenian Terrorists: Invisible, Ruthless, Efficient

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

PIRUT — It is one of the U.S.'s newest terrorist movements, and it may be the most efficient. Its members have murdered diplomats, or relatives of diplomats, in the last six years, and the number of assassins has been capped.

It operates in a dozen countries, including the United States, but location of its headquarters is known, as are the names of its members.

It is the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

Created by hardened Marxist, its members are mostly well-brought-up people from middle-class Armenian families in Lebanon, and its goal is to force Turkey to

surrender the eastern fifth of its territory to the descendants of the Armenians who once lived there — or, failing that, to the Soviet Union. Their method is to kill Turkish diplomats.

Recent Attacks

Last month alone, Armenian gunmen assassinated Sarkis Aslyan, the Turkish consul-general in Sydney, and his bodyguard; ambushed a Turkish diplomat in Rome, who was saved by newly installed bulletproof glass in his car; and set off bombs in Madrid and Beirut.

Last week, a Swiss court released Suzy Mahseredjian, 24, a Syrian-born Armenian woman accused of being affiliated with the Secret Army. She was arrested after an explosion in her Geneva hotel room in October. The Secret

Army said that Mrs. Mahseredjian and a companion had been assembling a bomb, and it threatened to attack Swiss embassies around the world if the two were not set free.

To many people, Armenian terrorism sounds like a contradiction in terms. The Armenians, an ancient Christian people, were expelled from most of their homeland by the Turks in 1915 after hundreds of thousands of them had been massacred. More than half a million now live in the United States.

But the Secret Army, and three smaller groups that emulate its violence, are worrisome to more than the Turkish government and its diplomats. The world's 6 million Armenians are deeply divided over whether the terrorists deserve their support.

Mrs. Mahseredjian was acquitted of an illegal-explosives charge, was given a suspended sentence on an extortion charge and was released. Soon after that, a Secret Army spokesman threatened to "take appropriate action" if U.S. authorities arrested her when she returned to the United States.

The FBI says that Mrs. Mahseredjian is back in the United States now, but that she is not in custody.

Palestinian Echo

There is an echo of the Palestinian terrorism of the early 1970s in the Armenian methods and rhetoric, and it is no coincidence, Palestinian and Armenian sources say that the Secret Army has close relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the

Marxist group that pioneered the uses of international terror.

The Armenian case stems from the massacre of 1915 — which capped years of repression by the Turks — when the Ottoman Empire unleashed its army and police on the troublesome Armenian minority. The Turkish authorities accused the Armenians of siding with the Russians in World War I, but behind the charge was a systematic campaign by Turkish nationalists to rid Anatolia of non-Turks. An estimated 1.5 million Armenians were killed and half a million were forced to flee to Syria and Russia as refugees.

After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Armenians who had lived under the czar declared an independent republic on Turkey's eastern border. It lasted two years;

in 1920 Turkey and the Soviet Union occupied and divided the area between them. The part taken by the Russians is now the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, with a population of about 3 million.

But Soviet Armenia is only about a tenth of the territory that militants claim as "historic Armenia," and only about two-thirds of the short-lived Armenian Republic. For 60 years, Armenians in exile have plotted to regain the land they consider stolen.

Alex Yemikomesian, a Secret Army terrorist, probably shared that feeling. Mr. Yemikomesian, who is about 30, grew up in one of the more prominent Armenian families in Beirut; his father is a successful pediatrician. He also grew up in an atmosphere of fierce

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
MANHATTAN
OFFICE BUILDING
CONDOMINIUM
IMMEDIATE SALE
OUTSTANDING CONNECTICUT ESTATES
LOCATION OF YOUR...

Marcos Abolishes Media Groups, Will Allow Opponents to Publish

From Agency Dispatches
MANILA — The presidential palace Friday announced the abolition of two media-licensing bodies, apparently clearing the way for the establishment of opposition newspapers or broadcast outlets after eight years of martial law restrictions.

The palace said President Ferdinand Marcos, who lifted martial law Jan. 17, had issued two decrees dissolving the watchdog print and broadcast councils Mr. Marcos created in 1974 to police the local media.

The existence of the two councils, which had the power to approve or reject applications for licenses to operate newspapers, magazines, and radio and televi-

sion stations, had been criticized by the opposition as a bar to press freedom.

Brig. Gen. Hans Menzi, publisher of the Bulletin Today and chairman of the abolished print council, said there was no longer any need for the council.

The degree of press freedom in the Philippines is widely regarded as a test of Mr. Marcos' sincerity in ending martial law. Although he lifted martial law, Mr. Marcos retained his emergency powers, which led critics to charge that nothing had really changed.

Four opposition members of the otherwise rubber stamp National Assembly had introduced a bill to abolish both the Print Media Council and the Broadcast Media

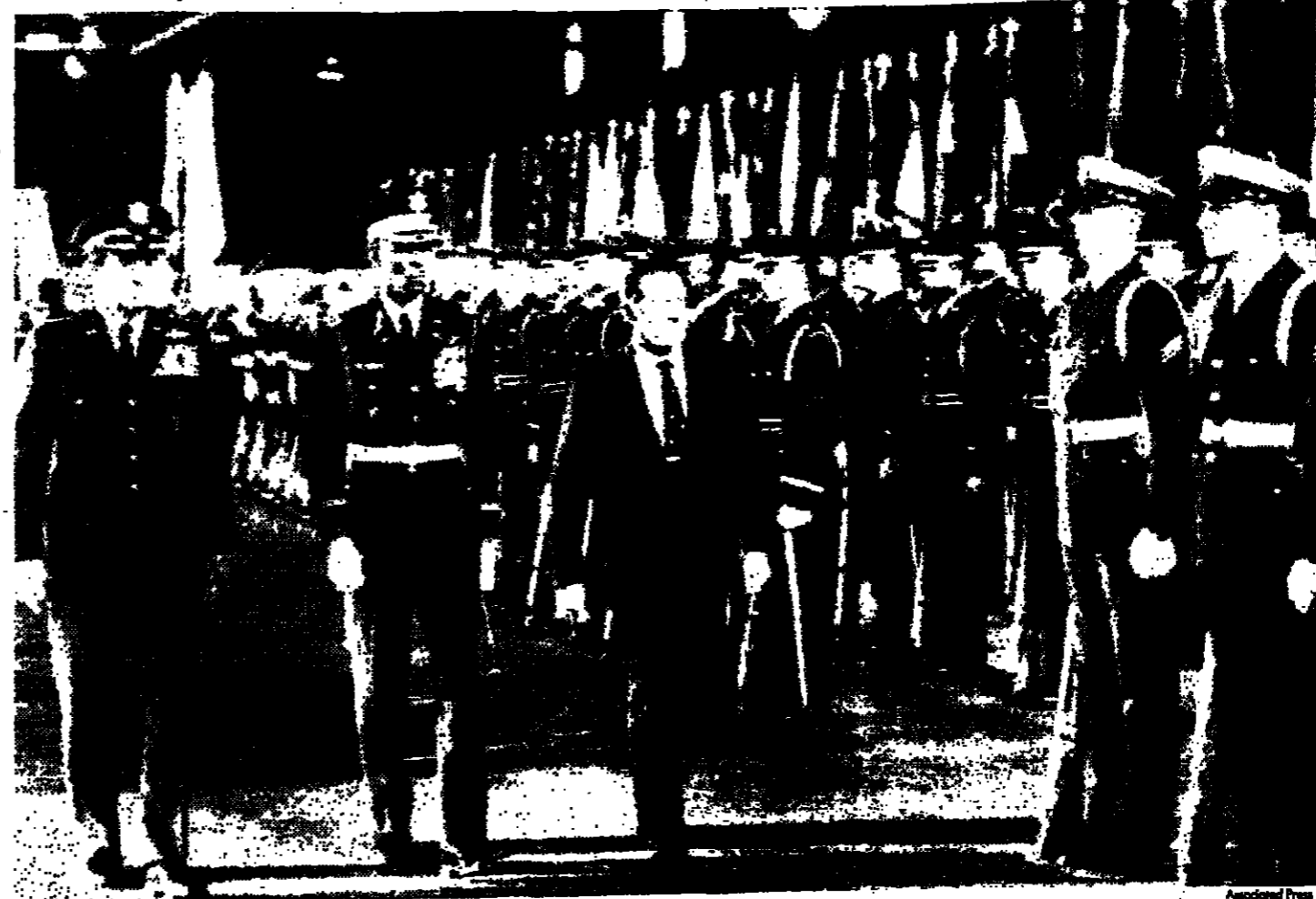
Council, arguing that the end of martial law would be a farce if the government retained power to license the media.

Popular Columnist
 Manila's most widely read columnist, Teodoro Valencia, who also happens to be chairman of the broadcast unit, backed their proposal.

Mr. Valencia has been campaigning for abolition of the Print Media Council, charging that the five publishers — including his own — who control the council have greedily used it to shut out competition.

Manila's three morning dailies are owned by either friends or relatives of the president, which provoked one Philippine journalist to observe, "With publishers like that, who needs censorship?"

The Manila press has been so tame as to be considered slavish by some observers. Gen. Menzi's Bulletin, which leads the field by far with a claimed circulation of 300,000, has been more independent, or less subservient, than the others, despite Gen. Menzi's close ties with the president and his wife, Imelda.



Mr. Weinberger reviews the troops at Fort Myers, Va. Gen. David Jones (left), chairman of Joint Chiefs, was the host.

Russians Curb Whaling, But Only in North Pacific

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — On Jan. 13, Tass carried an article reporting that the Soviet fleets in the Far East had abandoned whaling.

In a dispatch from Vladivostok, a port that is closed to foreigners, the agency said that three fishing fleets, listed as the Soviet Russia, the Vladivostok and the Dalny Vostok, had been converted into floating bases for fish-processing and other marine uses.

For several years now, the Soviet Union and Japan have been the world's two major commercial whaling nations, and therefore the two main targets of the conservation organizations that are campaigning for the outlawing of all whaling operations.

The Tass report seemed important, despite its brevity, for two reasons: The Soviet Union is the busiest hunter of whales in the world, accounting last year for one-third of the world catch by weight, and the report described an increasing Soviet interest in conservation activities.

"The end of whaling," said Tass, "is one of the points of an extensive program for the protection of nature on the continent and in the coastal waters of the Pacific. The first-ever Soviet maritime reservation operates in Peter I Bay, and all breeding grounds of seabirds and animals have been put under protection."

But on Thursday, Vsevolod Saproonov, a whaling expert in the ministry responsible for fisheries, said flatly that the Tass report did not mean the Soviet Union was abandoning whaling operations all over the world.

It appears that the more modern fleets of ships based in Baltic and Black Sea ports will continue to operate in the Southern Hemisphere, mainly the Antarctic Ocean. The Soviet Union succeeded in winning a 1980-81 quota of 3,120 Antarctic minke whales at the 1980 meeting of the International Whaling Commission at Brighton, England, and in subsequent negotiations with the Japanese.

The change in policy, Mr. Saproonov explained, was a result of the commission's decision in 1979 to ban the operation of factory ships in the northern Pacific. Other sources said that the ban made the operation of the Vladivostok fleets, designed to handle sperm whales, wholly uneconomic.

ban on the ground of inadequate scientific evidence, and the Russians, with factory ships still in operation, are thought unlikely to change their attitude this year.

In the end, Soviet sources said, the principal effect of the conversion of the Vladivostok fleets will be to reduce the number of Soviet vessels available for Antarctic operations. But those still available should be able, according to the sources, to take enough minke to fulfill the national quota.

Some of the sources said that the Eastern fleets were taken off whaling duty as long ago as a year or more.

Japanese to Continue
TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese whalers will continue to kill whales in the northern Pacific, the Japan Whaling Association said Friday.

The private organization, representing whalers and whaling companies, confirmed that the Soviet Union had suspended all whaling in the northern Pacific.

U.S. Suspends Payments To Nicaragua Over Arms

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has suspended disbursements to Nicaragua from a \$75-million economic support fund because of evidence that El Salvador's leftist guerrillas have been supplied with arms from Nicaragua, an official source has said.

The State Department has begun putting pressure on Nicaragua's revolutionary regime, through measures adopted last week, to prevent any flow of arms, money, supplies or clandestine radio broadcasts from its territory into El Salvador.

Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, informed the Sandinista government in Managua last week that further disbursements of U.S. economic aid would be suspended until the Nicaraguan government was not giving aid to El Salvador's guerrillas, Nicaragua officially denies it has given such aid.

Nicaragua's Marxist leaders, such as commandant Daniel Ortega, a member of the governing junta, have accused the United States of making "concrete threats" against Nicaragua, for alleged arms supplies to El Salvador's guerrillas, while announcing the release last week of \$10 million in military aid to El Salvador's military-backed government.

Nicaragua's Sandinista government has asked Latin American and European Socialist Democratic parties, which backed their revolution against the late President Anastasio Somoza, to increase political and economic solidarity with Nicaragua for what they see as a difficult period in relations with the United States.

President Reagan said during his election campaign that he opposed the Carter administration's decision to give Nicaragua economic aid after the overthrow in July, 1979, of the Somoza regime

following a civil war in which 50,000 persons died.

Republican and Democratic conservatives in Congress attached conditions to the \$75-million economic aid loan for Nicaragua requiring a White House certification that Nicaragua was not aiding guerrillas in other Central American countries. President Carter gave such a certification last September.

But the foreign assistance authorization bill for this fiscal year, approved in December, requires a new presidential certification for \$15 million that still remains to be disbursed from the Nicaraguan fund. This is a decision Mr. Reagan will have to make.

The foreign aid legislation also requires that the United States ask for return of the funds already disbursed to Nicaragua if it is determined that aid is being given to guerrillas for terrorist activities.

Intelligence reports obtained by the United States since the Furubundo Marti Liberation Movement guerrillas, launched a major offensive on Jan. 10 point to the entry of arms and men from neighboring Nicaragua. The reports also indicate there are clandestine training camps and rebel radio stations in Nicaraguan territory, officials said.

There is some debate in analyzing this intelligence information, however, on the extent to which the support activity for the Salvadoran guerrillas, which may be coming from Cuba, is under the control of Nicaragua's government.

A meeting was held in Panama last week in which Nicaraguan and Salvadoran opposition leaders met with political party leaders from Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Panama, who had been supporters of the Nicaraguan revolution. Among the participants were Gen. Omar Torrijos of Panama, former President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, former President Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica, and Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, who is regional vice president of the Socialist International.

A participant said the meeting decided that the uprising in El Salvador had not succeeded, and that a political settlement should be reached between the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front, headed by Guillermo Ungo, and the Salvadoran military-civilian junta led by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The meeting also asked Gen. Torrijos to discuss the Salvadoran crisis with President Fidel Castro of Cuba after agreeing that there would be "no direct or indirect intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador by any country," the participant said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

West Berlin Legislature Elects Vogel Mayor

BERLIN — The West Berlin House of Representatives resolved its immediate city government crisis Friday, electing former federal Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel as governing mayor along with a 13-member Senate of ministers.

The city government, under Mayor Dietrich Stobbe, collapsed last Thursday night following West Berlin's biggest postwar financial scandal. Both the ruling Social Democratic Party and the liberal Free Democratic Party have said they are ready for early elections in the city, not officially due until 1983. A date has yet to be agreed upon.

Giscard Reassures Forlani on Summit Role

ROME — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing Friday assured Italy that it will not be left out of Western summit meetings, Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani said.

"There will be no summit meetings other than the one planned in Ottawa with the participation of the world's seven industrialized countries," Mr. Forlani said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told him after a meeting in Rome.

Italy's former premier, Giulio Andreotti, expressed irritation after Italy was excluded from the Guadeloupe summit meeting of the United States, West Germany, Great Britain and France in January, 1979. Japan and Canada were also left out of that meeting.

Chinese Premier to Visit Burma, Thailand

PEKING — Premier Zhao Ziyang leaves Monday for Burma and Thailand on his first visits abroad since taking over the post last September.

Diplomatic sources said that on his trip to Rangoon Mr. Zhao might carry a message from Chinese Communist leader Ba Thien Thien to President U Ne Win, reflecting China's new attitude toward insurgent groups in Southeast Asia. The sources said China appeared to be encouraging Communist insurgents to stop fighting in return for legal recognition and a role in the political process.

Chirac Reported Set to Enter French Election

PARIS — Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac was reported Friday to have decided to run against President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the two-stage presidential elections, which begin on April 26.

The Paris newspaper Le Matin said that Mr. Chirac, at a confidential dinner meeting, informed another Gaullist, Michel Debre, of his decision to run. Mr. Debre has been campaigning for weeks, calling on other Gaullists to back him.

Mr. Chirac denied the report and repeated his pledge to make his decision public early in February. Mr. Debre confirmed the dinner meeting and refused to deny that Mr. Chirac had confided his election plans to him.

Food Aid to Cambodians Will Be Suspended

BANGKOK — Food distribution to Cambodians by the so-called land bridge at the Thai border will be suspended after Friday because food supplies within Cambodia are now adequate, a spokesman for Unicef in Bangkok said.

"There is at present no need in Cambodia for additional food," the spokesman said, adding that Unicef food aid shipped directly to Phnom Penh through the port of Kompong Som had also been suspended.

The last distribution for the time being at the main land bridge border point of Nong Chan would take place Friday, he said. The suspension of food distribution to people arriving at the border from the Cambodian interior will continue at least until the results of the current Cambodian harvest can be assessed in mid-February.

Jewish Group Agrees to Study Israel Criticism

JERUSALEM — The world's largest Jewish organization has ended its international assembly after receiving to study a report affirming the right of Jews abroad to criticize Israeli government policy.

However, the World Jewish Congress, which represents Jewish communities and organizations in 66 nations, Thursday affirmed its support for the state of Israel and the peace process with Egypt.

The congress agreed to study a two-year, 119-page study prepared by a committee of U.S. Jewish businessmen and Israeli bankers. The report said criticism of Israel's domestic and foreign policies should not be "swept under the rug."

Denmark Shows Signs of Boosting Military Budget

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
COPENHAGEN — Denmark, a country that has always liked the Atlantic alliance but has never been keen about helping to pay for it, is giving signs of willingness to increase its military expenditures after more than a year of talk of no increases.

Months of discussion about military spending for the years 1982-86 among parties in Parliament seem to point to movement away from the attitude under which the military budget contracted in real terms by 0.6 percent in 1980 and will be expanded by less than 1 percent this year.

The Danish attitude, characterized by Premier Anker Jorgensen's position that the country need do no more than increase the military budget to compensate for inflation, was a matter of concern for the United States and two of Denmark's neighbors, Norway and Sweden. The Norwegians and the Swedes saw their interests compromised if Danish military effectiveness were reduced.

The Swedish concern, expressed by military officials, was especially interesting because neutral Sweden is not a member of NATO. The remarks reflected Swedish fears

that smaller Danish forces, particularly on the island of Sjælland, where Copenhagen is situated, might affect Sweden's situation in a war.

"Denmarkization" Resisted
 The Americans did not like indications that Denmark was making a policy of the notion that, essentially, nothing is required of the Danes because the United States is obliged to protect them.

The result was the term "Denmarkization," coined by a Belgian journalist to describe the process by which a country with an extremely high living standard would sacrifice everything, including its armed forces, to protect the good life. The Danes found the phrase insulting. "We're a little tired of hearing it," Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said.

Now politicians and members of the armed forces are saying that the position of no increase in military spending was basically a discussion point and that the situation in Poland had strengthened the arguments for more military outlays.

Gen. G.K. Kristensen, chief of the defense staff, said: "I feel we'll have an increased budget. We are extremely optimistic, and there's the possibility of getting about 3 percent in one of the budget years."

At the same time the fact that for Denmark the military goals the budget achieves 5 percent real growth, and he acknowledged the goals established in a 1975 program in 1975 been fully realized.

Beyond its symbolic and discussion of the Danish situation has strategic importance. Although the peacetime strength is only 22,000 men, the current military budget to \$1.5 billion, Denmark is part of NATO's plans for the Baltic Sea and Western Europe in the war.

As it stands, according to Kristensen, Denmark's plan 200 Centurion tanks Leopards from West Germany stopped at 120. About 5,000 would be necessary to rest. The army is missing more personnel carriers supposed to have received, sixty two of the 18 fas boots it was told it could. About 40 F-104 fighters, 85, but 20 of them will be used for five to seven years. The air force has taken delivery of the 58 F-16 fighters in order.

Kim's Life Is Spared

(Continued from Page 1)
 ber before the court-martial. Mr. Kim denied he ever plotted to overthrow the South Korean government while conceding that he may have violated South Korean foreign exchange laws.

But on Sept. 17 he was sentenced to death. An appeal to Gen. Chun was his last chance to escape hanging after the Supreme Court upheld the sentence.

Until recently, most observers said they thought Mr. Kim would be executed, primarily because South Korean military officers favored it. Lt. Gen. Roh Tae Woo, head of military intelligence, reportedly told visitors last month, "The army would lose confidence in President Chun if he showed mercy to Kim."

Analysts had said that, if Gen. Chun commuted Mr. Kim's death sentence, it would be the result of several factors. One is South Korea's serious economic situation, which would be severely aggravated if Japan and other nations made good on their threats to cut off aid and investment to South Korea if Mr. Kim were hanged.

1980 Soviet Economic Figures Reflect Poor Results for Agriculture, Energy

By R.W. Apple
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union disclosed its final economic figures for 1980 Friday, reflecting disappointing results in a number of areas, especially agriculture and energy. For the second year in a row, industrial growth fell below 4 percent.

Overall agricultural production fell 3 percent from last year, according to figures published in Izvestia. Since 1979 was also a poor year on Soviet farms, the results disclosed Friday appear to indicate that this year will be a hard year for Soviet consumers.

But the crucial grain harvest, while well below the target and one of the poorest of the last two decades, was better than some Western analysts had expected, apparently because of good weather in the final weeks. The crop amounted to 189.2 million metric tons, 45.8 million tons below the goal and only 10 million better than last year's calamitous crop.

To some degree, the amount of meat, dairy products and other items on tables will depend on the decision of President Reagan about the U.S. grain embargo, which he promised during the election campaign to cancel. He is said to be reconsidering his attitude, but no large amount of U.S. grain will be available for export until next fall.

Western agricultural experts said that the size of the grain harvest — about 8 million tons larger than the most recent Western projections — might just make it possible to avoid large-scale distress slaughtering of livestock this winter. The Soviet Union has been a



Kim Dae Jung

Another would be Gen. Chun's obvious eagerness to get off on the right foot with the Reagan administration.

There was also widespread speculation in Seoul that martial law, which has been in effect throughout South Korea since May, 1980, would be lifted soon, possibly Saturday. Gen. Chun himself indicated in his New Year's message that martial law would not remain in force much longer.

Nicaragua's Sandinista government has asked Latin American and European Socialist Democratic parties, which backed their revolution against the late President Anastasio Somoza, to increase political and economic solidarity with Nicaragua for what they see as a difficult period in relations with the United States.

President Reagan said during his election campaign that he opposed the Carter administration's decision to give Nicaragua economic aid after the overthrow in July, 1979, of the Somoza regime

15 Killed in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY — Fifteen persons have been killed in the last 24 hours in Guatemala's growing wave of political violence, police said Friday. There has been an upsurge of violence following the leftist guerrilla offensive against the government in neighboring El Salvador.

EEC Staff Members Protest 1% Pay Offer

LUXEMBOURG — More than two-thirds of the European Parliament's 2,000 staff members staged a one-day strike Friday, in protest of a 1-percent pay offer from Common Market ministers, officials said.

The staff members were angry that EEC ministers have abandoned an agreement to give civil servants annual pay increases matching increases in the cost of living. In line with a 1976 agreement, EEC ministerial staff members had been seeking a 3.3-percent pay rise for 1981.

NATO Head Urges New Strategy

MIAMI — Calling the Soviet Union a four-headed menace, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe says that NATO countries need a new defense strategy to remain secure.

"Detente has different meanings in different countries," Gen. Bernard Rogers said in an address to the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce Thursday. "Despite her declarations of peaceful intent... the Soviet Union will invade a sovereign nation when it suits her and when the risks appear acceptable."

Gen. Rogers said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan spelled out the need for a new global strategy by NATO nations and that the United States needed

General Reprimanded

Gen. Kristensen was reprimanded by Defense Minister Poul Søgaard last summer after he said in effect that the U.S. secretary of defense, Harold Brown, was correct in criticizing the Danish government's attitude toward military spending. Mr. Brown said in letters leaked to the Danish press that U.S. security guarantees would be difficult to apply to countries not showing much concern about protecting themselves.

"I think that Mr. Brown's position influenced our politicians," Gen. Kristensen said. "It stimulated them, and our optimism now is based on the hard thinking it creat-

Engine Pollution In U.S. Said to Affect 62 Million

WASHINGTON — About 62 million Americans live in areas where carbon monoxide pollution, most of it from automobiles and trucks, is above federal limits, a government study says.

By 1987, the number will climb to 74.6 million despite pollution controls that already cost about \$20 billion a year, the study added.

The draft of the report prepared by the National Commission on Air Quality is scheduled for release next Monday, but parts of it have been made available.

The report said that in four major urban areas — Boston, Houston, Los Angeles and New York — the problem appears to be intractable and no reasonable effort is likely to bring the cities into compliance with the standards.

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From Agency Dispatches
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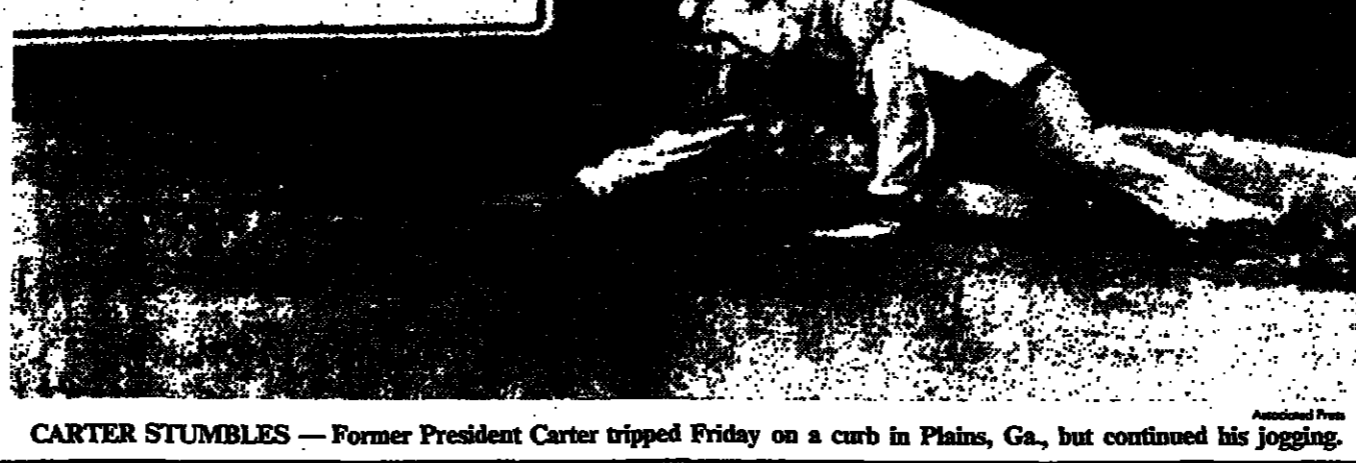
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RESTRICTED AREA DO NOT ENTER



CARTER STUMBLES — Former President Carter tripped Friday on a curb in Plains, Ga., but continued his jogging.

W. Germans Credited With Hostage Break

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The West German ambassador to Iran, a close associate of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and former Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher all were instrumental in breaking a major roadblock to negotiations for release of the hostages, ABC News said.

Mr. Salinger said that after Ayatollah Khomeini announced his four conditions for release of the hostages on Sept. 12, Mr. Christopher, who was to play a leading role in the ultimate release, flew to West Germany.

"On Sept. 17, outside Bonn, he met secretly with Tabbataba'i," said Mr. Salinger, "to work out ways to implement the ayatollah's conditions."

Negotiations stalled five days later when the Iran-Iraq war broke out, the ABC News correspondent said, "but the West German connection finally led to the adoption of the Khomeini conditions by the Iranian parliament on Nov. 2."

It was the adoption of those conditions that allowed the start of negotiations through Algerian intermediaries leading to the Jan. 20 release of the hostages, the report said.

Waldheim Denies Panic
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Friday denied he had panicked while in Tehran. He maintained he had sought in good faith to secure the early release of the U.S. hostages.

UN efforts "broke down because the Iranian government couldn't deliver," Mr. Waldheim told a news conference called to defend his role in the hostage crisis.

ABC News said Thursday night that Mr. Waldheim had gone to Tehran in January, 1980, with a U.S. offer to agree on the establishment of a UN commission to investigate past U.S. involvement in Iran.

But, the ABC telecast maintained, Mr. Waldheim had panicked because he feared for his life and had proposed instead sending a UN commission to Iran without prior release of the hostages.

Mr. Waldheim told reporters that the allegation was "entirely unfounded and I reject it categorically." He said he had clearly conveyed the U.S. position to the Iranians "but they rejected it."

Mr. Waldheim received immediate support from William vanden Heuvel, who was U.S. deputy chief delegate to the United Nations under President Carter.

Mr. Vanden Heuvel, speaking personally, said early negotiations to win release of the Americans took place in a "smoky if not dark" room. Mr. Waldheim, the former diplomat, said, "the one person... who held a candle in that room. There was no single person that made a greater personal effort to try to assist both Iran and the United States to free itself from the terrible mortgage of holding the hostages in direct violation of international law," Mr. Vanden Heuvel said.

Moscow Police Block Meeting on Activist
The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Soviet authorities Friday prevented Western correspondents from attending a news conference at the Moscow apartment of jailed Jewish activist Viktor Brailovsky.

Mr. Brailovsky, a 44-year-old cyberneticist, has been in custody since last Nov. 13 as part of an investigation of alleged anti-Soviet activities connected with the Jewish emigration movement.

Former Carter administration officials, former Vice President Mondale and Lloyd Cutler, Mr. Carter's former counsel, said that the agreements and the executive orders implementing them had been well within Mr. Carter's legal powers and that they expected the Reagan administration to implement them.

Japan Aids Cambodians
United Press International
TOKYO — Japan will contribute 800 million yen (\$3.7 million) for the relief of Cambodian refugees, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said Friday.

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Aides said the order against redecorating did not apply to the White House, where new first families would redecorate portions of the living quarters. Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy, has brought in Ted Graber, a Beverly Hills, Calif., interior decorator, to refurbish the living quarters.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan exercised a new president's prerogative of cleaning house by withdrawing 27 Carter nominations and seeking the dismissal of more than 200 appointees left over from the Carter administration, including 15 inspectors-general whose job has been to deal with waste and fraud.

He dismissed the inspectors-general because he wanted a Reagan team to carry out their tasks, according to Mr. Brady. "We want to find and have people that are meaner than a junkyard dog when it comes to ferreting out waste and mismanagement," he added.

U.S. Companies Urge Reagan to Postpone Moves on Iran Deal

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A group of a hundred companies that have tied up more than \$1 billion in Iranian assets in New York federal court lawsuits have urged President Reagan to delay enforcing former President Carter's executive orders under the hostage agreement, "including those compelling turnover of Iranian assets."

They cited "serious constitutional and other legal questions."

The group included Xerox, Brown & Root, Ingersoll-Rand Co., and Halliburton Co. Other claimants have gone to federal courts in Washington to try to stop movement of other portions of the \$3 billion to \$4 billion of Iranian assets remaining in the United States.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., called on President Reagan to state that the United States is not legally bound by the agreement because "agreements made under the duress of blackmail have no legal validity."

The Reagan administration said Thursday that it fully intended to carry out the commitments to Iran — such as an end to the trade embargo — made by the Carter administration to secure the release of the 52 U.S. hostages.

Putting to rest speculation that President Reagan might abrogate or suspend provisions of the accord because of the way the hostages were treated, the State Department said that all of Mr. Carter's executive orders implementing the agreement would take effect.

At the State Department, William Dyess, the acting spokesman, said that the administration, "consistent with domestic and international law alike, fully intends to carry out the obligations of the United States."

But he said that the administration was undertaking a careful review of the detailed and complex documents that make up the agreement to discover exactly what has to be done by this administration.

Mr. Dyess, in asserting that all of Mr. Carter's executive orders, including the lifting of the trade embargo, had gone forward, said that such matters as the actual trade policy toward Iran were also under study.

Former Carter administration officials, former Vice President Mondale and Lloyd Cutler, Mr. Carter's former counsel, said that the agreements and the executive orders implementing them had been well within Mr. Carter's legal powers and that they expected the Reagan administration to implement them.

"We can't afford as a country to enter agreements, especially agreements negotiated by a neutral third party, and then say we're not going to perform them because we were coerced," Mr. Cutler said. "How do you think that would leave the United States as far as its word is concerned? How do you think that would leave the United States in the entire Moslem world, where we have enough trouble right now?"

He said that the agreements, substituting international arbitration for the claimants' lawsuits in U.S. courts, was "a very good deal" for most of the claimants, especially the banks.

Because of legal weaknesses in the claims under U.S. law, Mr. Cutler said, most of the claimants would be much better off in international arbitration.

Andrew Lowenfeld, an international law professor at New York University, and other legal experts agreed that Mr. Carter's agreement with Iran was binding on President Reagan under international law. Most of them discounted suggestions that the agreement might be invalid because of duress and extortion by Iran.

"For President Reagan to say I'm going to repudiate this agreement because the other guy made it would be inconsistent with the law of nations," Mr. Lowenfeld said.

Reprisals Against Relatives Feared

Hostage's Family Had to Keep Iranian Wife a Secret

By Donald P. Baker
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — For 14 months, John Lambert maintained a posture appropriate to a CIA officer in the Foreign Service — keeping a secret about his son that added an extra note of tension to life in his Washington apartment.

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Mr. Lambert's wife is a Jewish relative caught inside that she was doing very good between two women," his father said with a laugh.

Mr. Lambert's wife and children were reportedly making plans to leave Saudi Arabia for a reunion in the United States in the Nov. 4, 1979, embassy takeover in Tehran, Mrs. Lambert and the children visited Washington. But because of their need for secrecy and the intensity of anti-Iranian feelings, their visits were "very low profile," Mr. Lambert's father said Sunday.

Ambivalent Reactions
He said he was sure that his son was sharing his ambivalent reactions to events in Iran. It was surely the senior Lambert who nurtured his son's love for Iran and the Iranian people.

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Reneged on the Deal?

A round of appeals has been made to President Reagan to renounce the deal Jimmy Carter's government made to get the hostages released. The objectors do have something of a point. It has been a dirty experience to deal with kidnapers and torturers in Tehran as though they were gentlemen in the international club. There does not seem to be a penny of "ransom," as conventionally defined, in the agreement, but undeniably it is distasteful to deal in money, even Iran's own money, to retrieve people illegally captured. It is quite true, moreover, that the United States can accept no moral obligation to kidnapers: If the United States chose to default on the agreement, it would not have to defend itself on that score.

We feel, nonetheless, that the event is more complicated than that. If the United States has no moral obligation to kidnapers, it certainly has a moral obligation to their victims, including, in this context, to the victims of acts of terrorism to come. The hostages back from Tehran would not be hurt by renunciation of the agreement that brought them home, though U.S. financial claimants might be. But future hostages could well be hurt by renunciation, which could chill the willingness of would-be compromisers and middlemen to bet on the American word in the next crisis. For that matter, a great many people in a great many other situations depend on the American word. It is not a mere Boy Scout thing. A great power cannot trifle with it unless the burden lifted, or the benefit expected, is very great.

In this instance, the Reagan administration has been taking into account an essential political dimension in its cautious initial moves to honor "the obligations of the United States." To renounce the deal would be to treat Algeria shabbily for its considerable pains and to pitch into further disarray a re-

gion in which virtually every country except perhaps Iran hopes the United States will move back into a steady role. Are these really acceptable costs?

Meanwhile, the specific terms of the deal are surely worth looking at. The United States has the hostages. And of \$12 billion in Iranian assets seized, the United States currently still holds \$9 billion: \$5 billion disbursed or held in escrow to pay off U.S. banks and \$4 billion-plus that won't be unblocked until satisfactory procedures are established to settle the claims of U.S. companies.

It is often forgotten that, before the hostage crisis, U.S. firms were having big trouble getting their money from the Iranian revolutionary regime. It was, for instance, threatening to default on "shah loans." The new agreement pays out the U.S. banks at 100 cents on the dollar; that's already done. The companies are assured an international claims procedure underwritten by a "miraculous pitcher" fund in which the Iranians must keep at least \$5 billion at all times.

The drafters of the financial terms point out that Iran's is not the first revolution in which U.S. businessmen have encountered turbulence. To cite one typical case, only when relations were normalized in 1978 was a claims agreement made with China; claimants got 42 cents on the dollar.

In Cuba, meanwhile, Americans have claimed \$1.5 billion for two decades and got nothing. We reserve final judgment. One thing we are waiting to see, however, is whether the companies' mood to litigate will be affected by their own closer study of the terms. It would also be interesting to get their judgment on the official assertion that they are better off now than they were before the hostages were seized.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Which Yardstick for Manila?

The lifting of martial law in the Philippines can be welcomed for what it is: a symbolic offering to President Reagan and Pope John Paul II. Symbols matter, and President Ferdinand Marcos could do worse than end eight years of martial law and at the same time release 341 prisoners, half of them charged with political crimes. But he retains all his emergency powers; he can restore martial law at any time. That is the hard substance beneath the welcome symbol.

Mr. Marcos is beginning his 15th year as president, his 9th as sole ruler of some 47 million people. It has been an uneasy reign, marred by plausible charges of corruption and mismanagement; he has been challenged by secessionist Moslems and by an increasingly desperate democratic opposition. Hence the eagerness to receive legitimizing approval abroad — especially from Rome and Washington.

The Catholic hierarchy in Manila has been outspokenly critical, despite an offer by Mr. Marcos to build a lavish basilica. Cardinal Jaime Sin recently appealed to him to honor his pledges to end "the climate of fear" promoted by martial law. The cardinal did not have to remind him that John Paul II is visiting the Philippines next month.

The secular eye of Mr. Marcos has been on his country's traditional ally, the United States. It has been a fixed article of Filipino

belief that Jimmy Carter was a misguided crusader who gave inordinate weight to human rights. In truth, bowing to what it saw as strategic imperatives, the Carter administration gave Manila \$500 million in military aid in return for "unhindered use" of two U.S. bases. In dealing with Mr. Marcos, the Carter liberals wrestled with their principles, and pragmatism usually won.

With a team of professed realists taking control in Washington, President Marcos is eager for a fresh start. And it may be that a conservative U.S. government can speak with greater persuasive effect about human rights, quietly and privately, to his kind of regime.

There is nothing intrinsically "liberal" about the values that Washington has been promoting: respect for a written constitution, an end to police abuses and full independence for the judiciary. If Communist countries are to be condemned for flouting these values, it would be inconsistent to use a different yardstick in dealing with "free" allies.

According to Jeane Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reagan's delegate to the United Nations, double-standard thinking was the abiding sin of the Carterites. In the Philippines, there is a chance for the Reaganites to demonstrate single-standard rigor. Let them welcome the propitious steps taken by Mr. Marcos — and press for more of the same.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Losing the Namibia Game

What has been called the oldest established permanent floating negotiation at the United Nations has sunk in Lake Geneva. Whether the Namibia peace talks resurface will depend on the still private (and perhaps unjelled) attitudes of the Reagan administration, as well as those of the South African government that brought about the Geneva conference — and then decided its initiative was "premature."

Nearly three years ago, South Africa agreed in principle to a UN settlement plan that called for an electoral solution to the intractable conflict in the vast territory formally known as South-West Africa. The plan was backed by five Western powers, including the United States. Its terms were acceptable to the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Having agreed in principle, however, the Pretoria regime could not, finally, bring itself to accept the probability that SWAPO would win a UN-monitored vote.

South Africa's stalling seemed to end last October. For the first time, it agreed to fix a general timetable for a cease-fire and elections. A conference was arranged at which old adversaries would finally meet. But South Africa has balked again, saying the UN could not be impartial in an election even if voting were administered, as agreed,

by a multiracial government sponsored by Pretoria. This turnabout is due in part to the Reagan triumph. The Namibia peace plan was a Carter administration initiative, and Pretoria may calculate that Washington will now join in opposing a settlement that might bring professed Marxists to power.

But South Africans insist that the U.S. election was a secondary consideration, that their domestic politics are primary. The ruling Nationalist Party seems paralyzed by indecision. One wing, more moderate, figures that SWAPO poses less of a threat to South African security than continued confrontation and possible economic sanctions. Hardliners argue the reverse. South Africa itself faces what could be bitter elections this year.

Whenever in doubt, the Nationalist Party has reflexively turned to the seeming security of the laager, Afrikaans for a barricaded camp. But fortress security is surely illusory in Africa.

And any Washington administration, in balancing its own interests in Africa, is more likely to conclude that SWAPO is less of a threat to Western interests than close association with an apartheid regime in Pretoria. No U.S. diplomacy can ignore the worldwide condemnation of continued South African rule in Namibia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1906

NEW YORK — In one of the afternoon papers is a cartoon showing Father Knickerbocker out on a lawn with his lawnmower, and this illustrates the general amusement with which the spring-like, even summerlike weather now prevailing in the Eastern states has been regarded. The parks are filled with strollers. Lilac bushes and many trees are budding in Central Park. The robins are singing amid the bushes and overcoats are few and far between. Straw hats are displayed in the shops with jocular comments. Trains to Coney Island carried good crowds, and three darning persons took baths in the ocean. Newark reported frogs croaking at a wonderful rate in nearby marshes.

Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1931

GENEVA — The report presented by Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, on the German protests against Poland's treatment of the German minorities in Upper Silesia was adopted by the Council of the League of Nations tonight. The report constitutes a stern rebuke to the activities of Polish patriotic associations in Upper Silesia and virtually accedes to the German request for satisfaction. Germany's request that the council pronounce an official condemnation of Poland was refused, but the council conceded the German demands that Poland supply at the next meeting a full report on the extent of the damages liquidated by the Polish majority in Upper Silesia.



Questions on 'Student' Jailers

By Claire Sterling

WASHINGTON — It seems strange that so little is known even now about the Iranian "student" jailers of the American hostages. In nearly 15 months, we never did find out just who they were and whose orders they were taking, when and where they were trained, by whom and to what end, whether for an Islamic or Marxist revolution or both. If nothing else, though, we can at least put them in their proper international context.

They were accomplished terrorists: the kind who were made, not born, whose professional counterparts may be found in dozens of countries today from Japan and Turkey to Italy, Spain, West Germany, Northern Ireland, much or most of Central and South America. Whether they learned their craft abroad or at home has not been established but hardly matters. For Iranians especially, the most high-powered instructors in the world would have been available either way.

Iran was singled out for special attention long ago by a global terrorist network. The students of Iranian guerrilla warfare that way in the 1970s, under the expert tutelage of Cubans, East Germans and veteran Palestinian warriors. The whole of Iran's revolutionary underground — including both Islamic and Marxist wings — has been locked into the network for more than a decade.

The Iranians have been a privileged elite in this network since it first took shape, under radical Palestinian auspices. They were among the earliest foreign recruits in Middle East guerrilla camps: all such camps in Syria, Lebanon, Southern Yemen, Libya, Algeria, but especially those run by George Habash's Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Soon after Ayatollah Khomeini swept into power in January, 1979, the PFLP's chief spokesman, Bassem Abu Sharif, spoke proudly of his group's having "been in touch with the Iranian people's struggle for the past seven years," providing them with training "in everything from propaganda to the use of weapons." On the very day he spoke, the Journal de Geneve reported the recent arrival, in Iran and elsewhere around the Gulf, of yet another terrorist band freshly graduated from a PFLP camp in Beirut. The band had just spent eight months in the camp, trained by Cuban instructors there, in street and desert fighting, attacking people and buildings, regular demolition operations and sabotaging oil

installations," the Swiss paper reported.

It was certainly neither the first nor "last such band carefully groomed to fight inside Iran. As far back as Dec. 19, 1971, the Lebanese paper al-Ahbad reported that "The Palestinian revolution has opened the way for many Iranian fighters to benefit from practical training in the use of arms. This first aid began in 1968 when a contingent of the Iranian revolutionary movement left Iran for training with the resistance movement," the paper went on. "After their return to Iran they began to train other members... owing to the direct influence of the armed Palestinian struggle, revolutionary groups began to study armed struggle and to carry out armed actions inside Iran."

How many of them were at it — by 1971, eight years before Iran's Islamic revolution peaked — is suggested by the arrests of 75 Iranians in a single group returning to their country that year, all trained and armed by the PFLP.

Guerrilla training was only part of their accumulating worldly experience. Iranian terrorists have been honored guests at every international terrorist summit meeting known to Western intelligence services, starting with the one sponsored by Mr. Habash in May, 1972, in Badawi, Lebanon. They belonged to the inner circle around the celebrated "Carlos the Jackal," directing continent-wide multinational terrorist operations for Mr. Habash out of Paris.

From their own Paris headquarters, they worked closely with the Turkish People's Liberation Army (whose office they shared until the French police raided it), the IRA Provisionals, the Spanish Basque terrorists in ETA, the Japanese Red Army European team, the Swiss anarchists running a weapons takeout service for terrorist bands of all Western Europe, the West German Bader Meinhof Gang — helping them to plot the shah's attempted assassination in 1975, among other things.

None of this proves that our particular Iranian "students" emanated directly from the international terrorist network. If not, though, a lot must have rubbed off on them from others who did. They had the benefits, besides, of its prodigious intelligence-gathering machinery, logistic support, expert counsel on the media, worldwide propaganda services, money and contacts from the network's Libyan branch and highly specialized Palestinian personnel to mine the U.S. Embassy compound.

Letters

What's New?

There are other perspectives on the choice of a new director at the Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou (Beaubourg) than the one articulated in the Weekend section (JHT, Jan. 10-11).

For example, there is the sentiment that the whole New York-dominated notion of "avant-garde," with its tired insistence on "new" and "improved" art, has helped clutter the upper floor of the museum with a potpourri of ephemera whose main object seems to be to intimidate or confuse.

One also has the feeling that the French, having been burned in the past for ignoring modernist works, have since tried to cover all bets by accepting *à tout prix* (i.e. anything unconventional).

As one result, a whole range of styles and subjects that could be stimulating and comprehensive to a larger public has been effectively repressed (I am not speaking of the flea market art of the salons).

This mainstream art, which has

always made up the majority of production, and in its finer examples constitutes to my mind the real avant-garde of our day, will now hopefully be given its proper place alongside the more eccentric expressions now in vogue.

SACHA GUERARD, Paris.

Deaths in Aleppo

One would have expected at least some reaction from Amnesty International or the Vatican following the recent execution of 200 suspected Moslem Brotherhood people in Aleppo. What makes a suspected Arab terrorist's prison or interrogation conditions, (not to mention one's death) that much more important so as to trigger interest and reaction from international bodies? And where does one draw the line of "internal affairs"?

The not-so-long-ago mass execution in Iran, following the Moslem clergy takeover was another appalling example of an omission to react by both political and humanitarian entities.

MOTY ARIEL, London.

Message to Reagan: Choices in Angola

By Anthony Lewis

LUANDA, Angola — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week that he opposed U.S. recognition of the Angolan government "so long as there are 20 mercenaries within their borders." The day he said that the French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, ended a four-day official visit to Angola with a joint statement pledging development of the two countries' economic and political relations.

The United States and its European allies have taken opposite courses on Angola since the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, known by its initials MPLA, won power here in 1975 and held it with Cuban help. Washington has said "no" to diplomatic relations, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and others have embassies here and are working to expand their activities — as the French example shows.

French Trade

France's trade with Angola is now about \$250 million a year and growing fast. French oil companies won two exploration concessions last year. There is a Renault assembly plant. A French company built and is helping to manage a huge textile plant in Catumbela, near Lobito.

Economic dealings with Angola are not, as in the case of some developing countries, a matter of aid or rolling loans. Angola pays for what it buys. Its oil revenues give it a small balance of payments surplus even after very large purchases abroad.

Gen. Haig wisely avoided a rigid position on Angola in his Senate testimony. He indicated that any undertaking for Cuban troops to start leaving might create "an entirely different situation." And he said there were a number of factors to consider, among them "the degree of opportunity afforded to Western enterprise" by Angola's Marxist government.

As to that, the briefest visit to Luanda by a representative of the new U.S. administration would be an eye-opener. The place is crawling with Western businessmen, and their products are in evidence. New Volvo buses wind through the city, and the Swedes are here training mechanics. The Austrians are looking for iron ore. DeBeers mines diamonds. Corn is bought from France, rice from Thailand. Japanese trucks are on the way.

Not in Comecon

Angola has virtually no trade, in oil or anything else, with the Eastern bloc. The MPLA government has reportedly refused to join Comecon, the trade group of the Soviet Union and its satellites, despite its dependence on Soviet weapons and Soviet, East German and Cuban military advisers.

Most remarkable of all, on the economic side, is the fact that U.S.

businessmen are here despite chill from Washington. And it is obviously welcome.

Gulf Oil is the well-known example. It produced 160,000 barrels a day from its wells off the Angolan enclave of Cabinda last year. About 100,000 a day ended in the United States, the rest in Europe and Japan. "The Angolan government is responsibly carrying out its obligations," Gulf Oil executive in the U.S. States said. And Angola's aim of planning, Roberto d'Alim, said here: "We have good relations with Gulf Oil."

The General Tire Co. of Akron, Ohio, has a 10 percent interest in plant and provides technical assistance. During my five-day visit to Luanda, I met T.J. F. F. was here looking over the plant. Like the Gulf Oil peep was up-beat.

"We are delighted to be Mr. Haig said. "They pay us just an old peddler, but I think it's our people."

"I think it's a tragic mistake we don't recognize Angola. I think it's a country with incredible power and a need for every act on earth. I'm talking America's commercial self-interest. When I see what the Italian West Germans, the French Brazilians are doing here — just an old peddler, but I think it's our people."

By every sign the Angolan government wants products, industrial and technical advice from the West. And despite the ideology, it evidently warms to political relations with West.

Before his death in Sept. 1979, President Aghoshtak had taken significant steps from rigid adherence to the line. He signed a cooperation agreement with Portugal, a former colonial power, and established relations with neighboring Zaire and Zambia. Most notable was the West's acceptance of independence of Namibia, gave critical help in its cease-fire process.

His successor, Jose E. Dos Santos, has stuck to it on Namibia. South Africa "no" at the recent Geneva summit has not changed the Angolan leaders' reaction. They reacted with a mixture of indignation and calling for a diplomatic path to West.

A Western-oriented Af-long-time visitor here, he said "The crucial question is the United States will come and help them do what it can do — escape from dependency on the East." An Angolan quoted what he said was: "For the great to be a mistake."

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Third World Instability

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There is a tide of opinion now on a dangerous upswing. It is the view that "vicious" violence in the Third World is sweeping through the Third World. Perhaps most of the chief Reagan foreign policy advisers share it to some degree.

For sure, political instability is rife in the economically deprived Third World. But to jump from that observation to the conclusion that Marxist subversion is the primary cause and Soviet hegemony a beneficiary of such turbulence is a leap of mind-boggling proportions.

No better recent answer to the argument can be provided than by a look at Turkey. The military coup d'etat in Turkey last September was certainly not an end to the growing anarchy and disregard for authority that was all-pervasive. But what has been largely overlooked is the root of this political discord. It was primarily a sharp decline of economic activity dictated by Turkey's balance of payments. This far overshadowed other causes, such as right-wing religious fanaticism or militant left-wing Marxist activity.

Rescue Operation

Although it was West Germany which had led a financial rescue operation earlier in the year, it was, ironically, the relationship with West Germany which had probably done more to undermine Turkey's economic stability than any other single factor.

Over the last 15 years, West Germany attracted millions of Turks to work as *Gastarbeiter* in its factories and service industries. For a time migrant remittances covered the cost of nearly half of Turkey's imports, lulling Turkey's economic planners into the belief that they could afford to gate-crash industrial society by importing all that was needed for rapid modernization.

But when the economic res-

tion hit Europe, West Germany, with no loyalty to the immigrant workforce that had greased the wheels of its own successful economic engine, sent hundreds of thousands of Turks packing. Not only were the returning *Gastarbeiter* no longer able to contribute to bridging the balance-of-payments gap, they had lost their attachment to their old homes and livelihood in the rural villages, and became part of the swelling *Lumpenproletariat* of the larger towns.

The Turkish crisis was most unlikely to have reached the degree of severity it did if either West Germany had done as Britain has and given its immigrants political and residential status in the country in which they worked, or if Turkey, for the years had used its remittances to revitalize the rural areas so that the hemorrhage brought about by losing its best and brightest to jobs abroad was significantly slowed.

If the military government and its Western supporters do not come to terms with these two factors, no amount of firm government or economic and military aid will remedy the situation.

Africa, since Cuban soldiers entered Angola in 1975, has, along with the Gulf area, replaced South-east Asia as the prime area of superpower competition. It is difficult, however, to understand quite why the West takes the Soviet Union so seriously in Africa.

The two major Communist toe-holds today are Angola and Ethiopia. In Angola, the Cubans would probably be sent home tomorrow if the West would use its muscle to persuade South Africa to begin the implementation of the UN plan for Namibian elections and independence.

In Ethiopia, where the Soviet and Cuban troops are bogged down in dead-end causes like the Eritrean war and fighting off Somali nationalists, it is doubtful if any Soviet general on the spot

would recommend a note of those proportions.

Of course, the material even Cuban soldiers, dispatched to a conflict as the occasion offers, but a Mozambique have taken more than that to African countries to be links with the West. They economic expertise and which, by and large, can be obtained in the West.

Central Ameri

The turbulence of America at first glance more a bona fide case for it is nearer to Washington creation of another Cuba unsettling to the East-West balance.

But, as Robert Tucker gaged in the current issue of *Affairs*, a radical U.S. game in a small country like Cuba, offering major facilities to the Soviet Union, the Russians choose to stay early 1960s.

Again, the normal ties investment, aid, and the of major neighbors like Mexico can be made to diminish the degree Western feeling.

If the West really was useful, it should offer its political expertise to developing countries deal with their critical faults before they take a "Marxist insurgency" at Third World merely political global political climate tributes nothing to solve and economic dismenting beneath.

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Ruffles Flourish In Rome Parade

by Hebe Dorsey

ROME — The lady is definitely not a tramp at Valentino's. She is "Pretty Baby" across Brooke Shields, 15, who recently raised a furor in the United States with those risqué Calvin Klein jeans ads on television.

There was no danger of any such thing happening at Valentino's. The smooth Latin lover of the fashion world had Shields model five dresses out of his summer couture collection. Her first time on the runway? "No, her second," said Shields' mother, wiping away a tear after the collection was shown. "The first time, she was 3." Also in attendance were Shields' aunt, and her stepister Diana, 17.

Shields, the granddaughter of Princess Marina Torlonia, was brought over by Italian Harper's Bazaar to be photographed in the Italian couture collection that ended Thursday night with Valentino's show. The designer had done a careful job selecting the dresses that Shields was to model for him. "She is a mix-

ture of sex and youth," he said. "Of course, I was aware of her age. I didn't have her wear dresses slit up to here. But neither did I put her into debutante gowns. That would have been too obvious."

Instead, Shields wore ruffles upon ruffles. And she broke the house with her opening number — a girlish, pink linen dress with short puffy sleeves, a picture of essential innocence and a far cry from Klein's sexy jeans.

The young actress was nervous — "I hope I don't fall," she kept saying before the show — and she had a "Do I dare?" look as she first stepped on the runway. But she soon relaxed, giggled and did a funny, slightly spoozy job, giving the audience a beguiling, dimpled smile and kicking her heels as she left.

Besides the excitement on the runway, Valentino had spiced up the front row with personalities including Françoise Sagat, who flew in from Paris, and Paloma Picasso, fresh from New York. They got their money's worth. The only international designer in Rome, Valentino had a bit of a collection that was a glorious summary of his grand fashion approach — super clothes for superstars, luxury for luxury's sake, and damn the expense. Whereas most designers today are reaching for the jogging suit look, Valentino still believes that glamour pays. It does indeed, judging from his last season, when he sold \$2 million worth of couture dresses.

Ruffles were the big story at Valentino's, a trend that he started last season. It proved to be such an influence in the United States that he has decided to do his own copying. He made a recent tie-up with Jacques Mulqueen, an American entrepreneur with an operation in Korea. Mulqueen will soon put on the market a new line of so-called "Valentino Studio" blouses retailing at \$90. (In comparison, a Valentino boutique blouse costs \$350 and a couture one \$2,500.)

Valentino is excited by this extension of his carriage trade. "I was a bit tired of being judged a dream," he said. "I'll be glad to see a lot more women wearing my clothes."

Despite such forays in cheaper directions, Valentino's \$300,000 collection Thursday night was still miles away from the masses. From finely pleated silk Bermuda shorts to ruffled and lacy dresses that flipped like the pages of a book, Valentino's collection was solid luxury.

His favorite colors were black and navy, heavily accented with impeccable starched white collars. The evening gown more colorful with a new print that looked like red marble. He used his new lace — thick and heavy, like an old-fashioned tablecloth — for see-through sleeves and see-through backs, the latter being another of his innovations.

His daytime look was young and brisk, with swivling skirts tied over Bermuda shorts and short cropped jackets, many of which looked like fencing jackets, complete with double rows of contrasting buttons. Others fastened with a soft drape on the shoulder. As always, Valentino used a lot of crisp linen, including a new one that looked like a light tweed.

The models wore low-heeled, lace-decorated shoes and big boater hats with trailing ribbons that added to the youthful look of the collection. The evening look, on the other hand, was totally adult, with an impressive collection of grand entrance dresses. Besides the ruffled ones, the best of which was a red creation that looked like the Winged Victory, Valentino brought out stiff court gowns with elaborate lacework and shimmering jeweled sleeves.

Valentino is into everything these days. He is discussing a new version of "Camille" with film director Franco Zeffirelli, and he has just



Valentino's ruffles: Still the big story.

West German Cinema: A Wave for the 1980s

by Ronald Holloway

BERLIN — Last April, on the eve of the Academy Awards, when Volker Schlöndorff's adaptation of Gunter Grass' "The Tin Drum" appeared to be a shoe-in for the Oscar for best foreign film, Vincent Canby of The New York Times braved the waters of film criticism to predict that "we are at last entering the decade of German cinema."

His essay cited not only the hottest box-office draw of the year at art houses ("The Tin Drum" won, in fact, the first foreign film Oscar for a German film), but also noted the spreading craze for directors Rainer Werner Fassbinder, Werner Herzog and Wim Wenders at a time when French and Italian cinema appeared to be on the decline.

Canby's euphoric prediction was not shared by other influential American critics — John Simon, Jay Cocks and Gary Arnold, to name but a few — whose reviews can, all too often, make or break a film. And now, close to a year later, what has been the fate of West German cinema on the precarious American market? Will the 1980s indeed be "the decade of German cinema?" Can West German films hold their own against the long-established popularity of French and Italian cinema?

A review of the box-office figures shows that West German cinema has achieved, for the first time since the war, a breakthrough on the American market. The "magic circle" on Variety's chart of top-grossing films — a box office gross of \$1 million — was reached, in quick succession, by Fassbinder's "The Marriage of Maria Braun" (which finished at \$1.5 million) and Schlöndorff's "The Tin Drum" (which entered the second "magic circle" to set a mark of \$2.2 million).

"Maria Braun," moreover, ran at the Cinema Studio, across from the home of the New York Film Festival at Lincoln Center (where Fassbinder is a perennial favorite), for a full year. And the "Tin Drum" now ranks fifth among record-makers on the lingo circuit — behind "La Cage aux Folles" (\$6.6 million), "Cousin Cousine" (\$5.5 million), "Bread and Chocolate" (\$3 million) and "Madame Rosa" (\$2.5 million), the French and Italian leaders.

There is little doubt that West German directors such as Schlöndorff, Fassbinder, Herzog and Wenders command attention and respect at some 200 art houses catering to foreign films across the United States. Further, the media centers and campus cinemas warmly embraced Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's "Hilde" Klaus Kirschner's "Mozart" although the former was a seven-hour marathon and the latter lasted four hours. Both "special events"

proved that *Kunst und Kommerz* are amiable bedfellows.

Such successes in 1980 pointed to two alternatives in the trade: the international route, with English-language casting; or independence as a producer-director in West Germany with a distributing base for "German stories" abroad (such as *Luis Bunuel enjoys in Paris*). At the moment it appears that Fassbinder and Wenders are enchanted by the international tag on their wares, while Schlöndorff and Syberberg have apparently opted for German films on the art-house circuit. Herzog is keeping a foot in each camp.

Fassbinder's first project after "Maria Braun" achieved its U.S. breakthrough was the 15-hour television series, "Berlin Alexanderplatz," based on Alfred Döblin's 1929 novel. It was shown in its entirety at the Venice Film Festival last autumn. Then he made "Lili Marleen" starring Hanna Schygulla, which appears to be a kind of sequel to "Maria Braun" in stylistic tone, historical milieu and public relations angle — save that it has been duly commercialized for the international market.

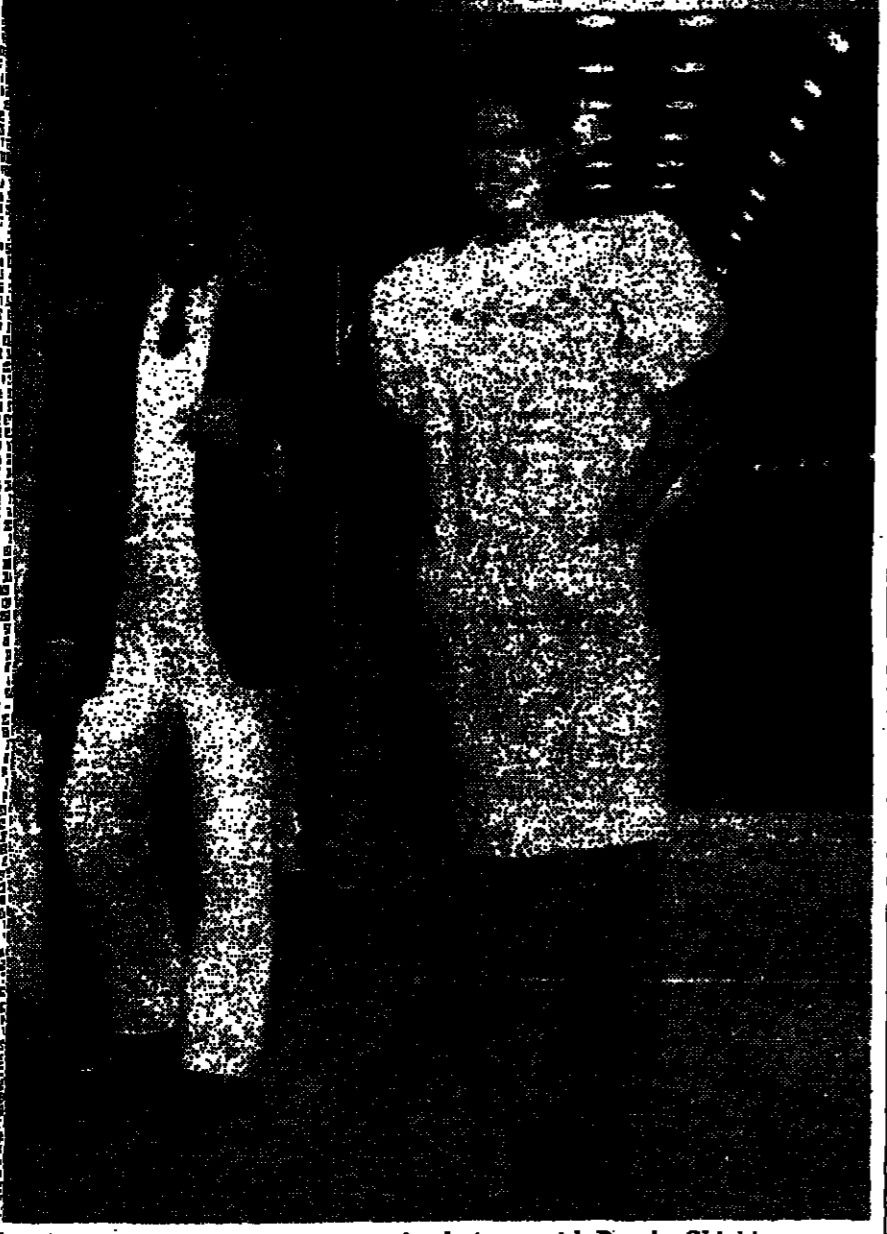
How foreign audiences audiences — particularly American ones — will react to Schygulla and other European actors speaking English on the screen is an open question. In any case, that version was dubbed into German for the premiere in Berlin. The decision whether to enter "Lili Marleen" into competition at Cannes will depend on the public's reaction.

"Lili Marleen" the song, written first as a poem by a lovesick soldier on the front in 1917, was set to music in 1938 by film composer Norbert Schultze. A recording made by singer Lale Andersen in 1939 was not successful until it was broadcast from Belgrade in 1941 for soldiers on the front — and then Goebbels tried to shelve the nostalgic lyrics when he realized that it was a favorite on both sides of the lines during cease-fire interludes.

Fassbinder's film is loosely based on the career in shadow of Lale Andersen, but the game of manipulating history could backfire in the long run, simply because the song has a nostalgic aura and the story requires a hand, in scripting and directing, for the tragic, ironic twists in history. Also, a "Maria Marleen" so to speak, is like asking lightning to strike twice in the same place. In the long run, it is the U.S. art-house market that will decide the lingo issue and the German public that will give the ultimate vote of confidence.

Fassbinder's feverish bid for international fame as a director is linked with his earlier attempt to make a big-budget, English-language film: "Despair" (1977) had a lukewarm reception at Cannes despite its being based on Vladimir Nabokov, scripted by Tom Stoppard and top-lined with Dirk Bogarde. A financial

(Continued on Page 10W)



a new Valentino creation; above, the designer with Brooke Shields.

Wintering on Turkey's Southern Coast

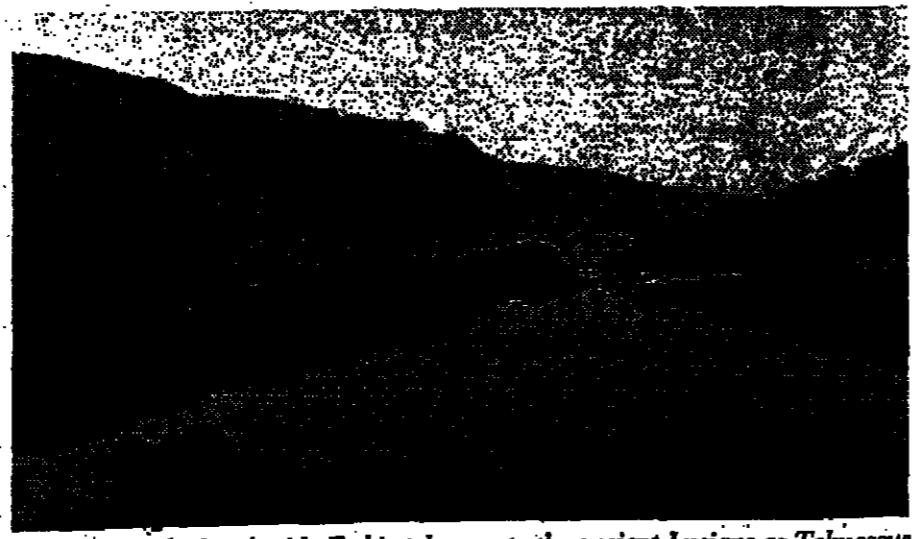
by Ann Harris

STANBUL — The south coast of Turkey around the port of Marmaris is an incidental land protected by mountains that fold into wide, empty gulfs once animated by the shipping of the ancient world. Each red bay has its ruins amid the olive trees, in winter the sun warms but lacks the heat can turn archaeological exploration into insurance test. There are no crowds to the pleasure of discovery, and like some century traveler one can be alone with the

summar faces the island of Rhodes and is a good base from which to visit the his-shores of Caria and Lycia, where the clas-Greeks of Ionia merged with the peoples sea Minor. There is an adequate choice of in this slack season, and one can travel security by any combination of car, bus, boat and taxi. The lively, palm-fringed front has cafes that play a mixture of ish music and Glenn Miller, and there are plans to be found beneath the swings of piazar. One can sit in the noon sun at in's restaurant on the harbor and eat deli-mense (hors d'oeuvres) followed by a spicy (a *kafta* (much more than meatballs).

Small boats, their pennants and awnings ter, edge the waterfront. It is possible to taken by boat far down the bay to a site as Amos, whose ruins can be reached by water. From the white pebble beach one bs a promontory of pine and olive to the ant theater. The view from its overgrown embraces a sweep of sea, islands and ntains, and the sun-warmed stone makes a winter picnic perch.

the east of Marmaris, just over an hour by car or bus, lies ancient Canus, once a ing slave and salt port of the Carians and island on a ready marsh. One clings down annams from the nearest village in a flat, ned boat, winding amidst the tall reeds. one hand rises an expanse of rock face a with tombs whose scale and grandeur are eared. These Ionic columns and lintels carved from the cliff in the fourth century. The site of Canus has a melancholy m amidst its olivanders and olives and shy vistas to the sea. There is an elegant



Overlooking the bay beside Fethiye, known to the ancient Lycians as Telmessus.

colonnaded fountain and a well-preserved stoa where one can imagine the Carians, seafarers and mercenaries, meeting to exchange news from abroad.

Further down the coast above the port of Fethiye, the Lycian Telmessus, are more rock tombs looking out across a beautiful bay. It is pleasant to stay in the yacht harbor while making arrangements to visit nearby Xanthus, and the food at the Lykia Hotel is particularly good. The jolting road to Xanthus used to discourage visitors but it has been rebuilt and is now one of the best in Turkey. The drive climbs through pine forests that shelter hundreds of blue beehives, then plunges to plains planted in cotton, fruit and tobacco.

The site of Xanthus, which was the Lycians' capital, covers two hillsides covered with tumbled boulders, olive and cypress. The Lycians, known in the eastern Mediterranean as far back as 1400 B.C., were fierce warriors who reckoned their lineage matrilineally and gave women an honored place in their constitution.

From behind the massive walls of Xanthus, a segment of which still exists, the Lycians, having slaughtered their families, surged in

suicidal defeat against Persian invaders in 567 B.C. The city prospered again in Hellenistic and Roman times and there are monuments every period scattered over the hillsides. The famed Harry Tomb perches atop a tall pillar, a distinctive Lycian silhouette above the Roman theater. (The tomb reliefs were taken to the British Museum in the 19th century.)

Just beyond Xanthus a rough, side road leads to the sea and what was once the port of Patara. The cult of Apollo probably came from Lycia to mainland Greece, and the god had his first oracle here. St. Paul called for Phoenicia from Patara's busy quays. The site is unexcavated and there is a challenge in spotting what remains amid the pine and marsh above the beach. Great dunes swirl back from the sea to spill their sand down the tiers of the theater where Patara's citizens once were entertained.

Turkey has had fewer visitors of late, and those who do come are assured of a warm welcome. Travel is economical and there are comfortable bus connections from Izmir south to Marmaris. It is possible to hire a car in Izmir and leave it beyond Marmaris at the resort city of Antalya, which has scheduled air service.

'More Is Never Enough' for Miss Piggy

by Jennifer Seder

HOLLYWOOD — Wearing sunglasses, Bo Derek pigtail, a fringed and beaded cha-chic tunic and cowboy boots, super-Muppet Miss Piggy breezed into Hollywood for two days recently, dragging a giant steamer trunk and her French poodle, Frou Frou.

"C'est moi," she squealed, lashes fluttering over her violently violet eyes. "Call it a miracle, call it hard work, call it a fabulous body and fashion sense that just won't quit... or should I just call you a taxi?"

The world's favorite *cochonne fatale* arrived from Muppet headquarters in New York to model four of her latest, custom-made L.A. outfits: a punk-pig minidress a la Betty Boop; a Rodeo Drive shopping suit; a vest with flippers for midnight dips in the hot tub, and the Western outfit in which she arrived. In keeping with tradition, the shapely, puseared Pigmation never removed her pearls or her elbow-length lavender satin gloves. Not even when she modeled the wet suit.

"I always try to go all out when I dress," she said, referring to her celebrated hog-wild taste, as she disappeared into the studio of Hollywood celebrity photographer Harry Langdon.

"More is never enough. That's my motto. There should always be some element of *trou* and glitz in one's wardrobe. But the secret of my all-out is not my fashion sense. It's my eyes. What's mine once said: 'The eyes are the mirrors of one's soul.' This is especially true of pigs."

Miss Piggy paused as a makeup artist powdered her snout. "You know, in life, *moi* has found one needn't be a pig to be beautiful. But it does help to be beautiful if you are a pig."

She added that it also helps to have an amphibian to look up to, alluding to her widely publicized romance with Kermit the Frog.

"I dress for my frog, *moi* — and the world." Asked if Kermit is still top man on the tadpole, she snapped, "Kermit's nothing special. We're just good friends."

One of the most popular television and screen stars in the world ("The Muppet Show" is aired in more than a hundred countries), the golden-ressed Miss Piggy is truly a legend in her own time. With her gog-eyed gaze and suc-

culent proportions, she has come to personify the puppet revolution in popular entertainment. And not since Edith Piaf (one of Miss Piggy's idols) has a star created such a sensation.

"When opportunity knocks," she advised in her Time magazine Pig of the Year cover story, "you don't just let him in — you put on some soft music, get out the Taittinger '66 and pin him to the couch."

But being a superpig isn't all swine and roses. "It isn't easy being the most fabulous, successful and admired pig in the world," she said. "The poolside parties, the Emoussines, the adoring, fanatic crowds, the best tables at restaurants, the designer clothes — the pig penthouse on Park Avenue — sometimes it's just a chore to keep going."

Miss Piggy is finishing up her starring role in "The Great Muppet Caper" (her second Muppet film), and will soon have her first book published ("Miss Piggy's Guide to

Life"). She is also appearing, along with more than a hundred other Muppet characters, as part of the "Art of the Muppets" exhibit at the California State Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles, through Feb. 8.

The exhibit traces the Muppets from creator Jim Henson's 1954 local television program in Washington, D.C., to their present worldwide exposure in television and film. It is rumored that Muppeteer Frank Oz, who joined Henson in 1964, is the one who really pulls Miss Piggy's strings. Asked to confirm this report, the actress abruptly changed the subject.

Miss Piggy is always overdressed, a fact that she is proud to point out. Sighs her New York designer, Calista Hendrickson, who has been dressing the petite, chubby actress for more than five years: "Piggy dresses as if she is 30 pounds lighter. She is totally unaware that she is overweight. She simply has to have whatever's in. She admires Halston, Yves Saint Laurent and the Balenciaga look, but I am the one who interprets them in her size."

Miss Piggy is particular about such things as neatness and cleanliness, perhaps as a reaction against her humble beginnings. Her rejection of her childhood also is evidenced by her daily beauty routine. For example, she absolutely will not use mudpucks — her facials are made of *mousse au chocolat*.

Other tips from Miss Piggy on beauty and the good life:

- Avoid marigolds, flowers in pots, knit luggage, dogs smaller than melons and anything dull.
 - Never pet anything that can be made into a handbag or shoes.
 - Never become 50.
 - Always carry a small notebook in your purse. Never write anything in it.
 - To get a good shampoo, mix together duck eggs, Dom Perignon and white truffles.
 - Exercise is important. Try these: dialing a phone, powdering the nose, hauling a cab, posing for cameras. Actually, the only thing a woman need exercise is good taste.
- Says Miss Piggy, summing up her views: "How can one learn a sense of taste, glamour and fashion? I find, either one has it or one doesn't."

"Moi got it!" ©1981 Los Angeles Times



Heinz Lieven and Dorothea Moritz in Sohrab Shahid Saless' film "Order."



Miss Piggy shows off the wet-suit look.

Arts Festival Profile

Foix, a Catalan 'Guardian of Day'

by Jason Weiss

...subsidized by local business...
 ...the main point of...
 ...territory, where 90 percent...
 ...speaks Catalan...
 ...be as popular as music...
 ...promote drama...
 ...in line with the type of...
 ...tickets for performing...
 ...mime-drama...
 ...Opera and Dance...
 ...over the past 25 years...
 ...his modest stucco home, filled with paint-
 ...by friends and collaborators like Joan...
 ...Antoni Tapies and other Catalan artists...
 ...Last year, he was willing to reflect on the cul-
 ...and Catalonia, which stretches from Valen-
 ...Perpignan, and on its language, which...
 ...year, no such thing as a...
 ...Catalan is a Romance language simi-
 ...found. But its most striking...
 ...by moving from the...
 ...the mingling of...
 ...Catalan intellectuals of my genera-
 ...Foix said. "Now, the younger writers are...
 ...German and English as well."
 ...the dominant language of the country that...
 ...The Lluís Companys...
 ...officially live in Spain, is conspicu-
 ...his absence. Not that they could ignore...
 ...particularly while Franco's forces were...
 ...immediately trying to destroy regional cul-
 ...and languages. But Foix has always writ-
 ...an Catalan. "My poems are even difficult...
 ...Catalan sometimes, because I write in a...
 ...form of the language."
 ...most 20th-century...
 ...recent years, he was the proprietor of...
 ...renowned Barcelona pastry shops, which...
 ...had nothing to do with any...
 ...It is still not unusual, however, to find...
 ...a full day's work...
 ...others asking for the poet in addition to...
 ...specialties such as *ensaimada*, a round...
 ...sprinkled with powdered sugar...
 ...an integral figure in the literary avant-garde...
 ...in the 1920s and '30s, Foix wrote...
 ...The catalogs that presented Miro in his first...
 ...one-man show there, in 1918, and later those...
 ...the *Dali* and *Tapies*. But where the Spanish and...
 ...the Catalan Surrealist painters were turning...
 ...ward the Paris scene, the Catalan writers...
 ...occupied with their own rich history fore-
 ...factors that influenced them date as far...
 ...as the Middle Ages and early Renais-
 ...to the 13th-century poet and storyteller...
 ...Lluís and the 15th-century poet Ausias...
 ...ch, who was familiar with Dante and the...
 ...troubadours...
 ...various Catalan journals that Foix

worked on, such as *Friend of the Arts, The Catalan Review and Monitor*, he published translations of the French Surrealists and bilingual versions of other foreign texts. "Paul Eluard and Benjamin Peret used to send me their books. They were very interested in what we were doing. But it [the Catalans' work] never managed to get translated much into French."

Only one collection, selected from all of Foix's oeuvre, exists in Spanish in a bilingual edition. But in a language spoken by more than 5 million people, Foix is a popular poet. There are two volumes of his work in Catalan, and a third is expected to appear soon. The first collection of his work in English translation, edited by Patricia Bohne, is to be published in the United States.

Foix's work displays a philosophical depth offset by fantasy. Stylistically, he has always written with a dual purpose, at once exploring the avant-garde while maintaining a solid connection with Catalan literary tradition. He is known for his long and wonderful titles, which are like little short stories in themselves. One begins, "We Arrived in That Village and No One Was There, But in the Plazas and Passage-



The doyen of Catalan poets, J.V. Foix.

ways We Could Hear the Murmur of Those Who Were and Their Dances, and the Chinks in the Walls Shall Sketch the Face of Those to Come..."

Often termed a Surrealist, Foix insists that he has "always been independent of schools. I write beyond precepts, with absolutely no regard to how the Germans, the Americans, the French or the Soviets write. The poet, magician, speculator of words, pilgrim of the invisible, adventurer at the limit of dreams, expects nothing for himself." His work resounds with the Mediterranean Catalan landscape and the ominous shadow of Franco, who could never be referred to directly.

Let us be guardians of day at the heart's shore!
 And point — Over the rock, the asphalt, under the wing
 That conquers time and sound, and over the roaring metals
 Which furrow other skies

— Who dies dies not."
 After the Loyalist victory in 1939, many Catalan intellectuals emigrated, particularly to French Catalonia across the border, some remaining only upon Franco's death. In 1941, the underground Catalan review, *Poesia*, began publication in the outlawed language, and in 1948 Foix's "The Unreal Omegas" appeared, reflecting the era of the civil war. "The censorship for poetry was free," he said. "Now and then, when they'd read it, they might see the lines had a double meaning."

Foix accepts the changing face of Catalonia. "When I was 15, the whole world was Catalan. Everything—the schools, books, all people spoke Catalan." In the late 1920s small groups of laborers and their families from Andalusia began to come to Catalonia for work, but the populations never mixed. Later, whole villages came, including the mayor. So you had those speaking Castilian [Spanish] and those speaking Catalan."

Though many younger Catalan writers have visited Foix and sent him their books, "I'm not familiar with what they're writing about. They're from a later time than those such as Salvador Espriu, whose generation was the last to grow up before the civil war."
 The beginning of modern Catalan literature encourages Foix. Yet, in the end, the problems of the artist remain: "The poet knows that every poem is a cry of liberty."
 All translations from the Catalan included above were made by Jason Weiss.

'The Revolt' Suits a Period Actress

by Vicky Elliott

LONDON — "You're not troubling people, are you?" the anxious mother asks her rapsallion 10-year-old son. There is a rustle of taffeta skirts as she sweeps around the room, buttoned up into her neat-waisted lilac bodice. A prima Victorian mistress of the house, she graciously restores order to the jumble: the Action Man toy, the exercise books, the empty yogurt cartons.

Susan Hampshire seems out of place in the debris of a 1980s dressing room, and her costume suits her better than would modern clothing. Critics have commented that Hampshire is "somewhat handicapped by her own demureness" but this well-bred prissiness has netted her many period parts, notably as the brittle, capricious Fleur in the widely broadcast "Fanny's Saga." Her latest role is in "The Revolt," by the French poet Villiers de l'Isle Adam (New End Theatre, Hampstead, through Feb. 1), in which she plays Elisabeth, a dissident wife in a prophetic 19th-century forerunner of "Kramer vs. Kramer."

For the last 6½ years Hampshire has worked in the theater. She gave up television (she was also seen in "The First Churchills" and "The Pallisers") because, as she says apologetically, "People get fed up with you if they see too much of you." Her film credits include "Living Free" and "David Copperfield," and onstage in London she has put her stamp on such roles as Kate in "The Taming of the Shrew," making sense of the part in her own way by portraying the fierce Kate as a woman mixed up and unhappy with herself.

At 38, Hampshire still has the rousseau nose and the trim figure for far younger roles. She enjoyed playing her first real comic role in Tom Stoppard's "Night and Day" and would like to explore comedy further — though she says, diffidently, "Comedy is God's gift; it all depends on perfect timing" — as if she wasn't up to it herself. If she could get back into television, she could see more of her son, Christopher. But Britain's new rash of unemployment hasn't helped Equity members, who spend a lot of their time in the best of circumstances waiting at home for the telephone to ring. Hampshire isn't proud, and she is happy to play what she gets.

Starting in March, she will tour provincial towns in a Francis Durbridge thriller, playing



Susan Hampshire plays a dissident wife in Villiers' "The Revolt."

a film star married to another one. (Hampshire married French film director Philippe Griener-Deferre in 1967, but they are now divorced.) "I suppose you could call it the part of a distressed mother," she says with a slight twinkle, as Christopher bursts in again brandishing a toy revolver.

She and French director Simone Benmussa managed to sandwich "The Revolt" between other engagements. The short play — it runs just under an hour — successfully grapples with a classic theme: the conflict between the down-to-earth and the dreamer. A perfect wife, "of pleasant appearance and sweet disposition," stages a rebellion against her husband, whose fortune she has built up single-handed. She accuses this smirking bourgeois of "snatching at banknotes in midair like butterflies" and, shedding submission and self-control, she rages against the blinkered existence he has imposed upon her more sensitive spirit.

When the play originally appeared, in 1870, the honest brokers of Paris snuffed out its subversiveness immediately. They were appalled both by its vehement stand on women's rights and its denunciation of capitalism, and within five days the play was closed down.

This was another blow to Count Philippe Villiers de l'Isle Adam, a penniless aristocrat

whose father had wasted the family fortune on wild-goose chases after buried treasure. The poet's attempts to create a new literary movement that he called "supernaturalism" were equally unsuccessful. He was reduced to railing at the bourgeoisie, "who see no straighter than a grave-digger — whip their old black nags as they will, they'll never go anywhere but the cemetery."

Villiers is remembered for his "Cruel Stories," a French variation on Poe, but he also had a streak of the prophet in him. In 1870, he predicted the advent of the cinema and its impact: "Soon there will be 400-500 theaters in every capital city, where ordinary everyday events will be presented so much more vividly than in reality that no one will bother to live his own life for himself anymore."

"I was fascinated by such an advanced piece of writing, which appeared nine years before 'The Doll's House,'" Hampshire said of "The Revolt," explaining that Villiers identified Elisabeth's dilemma with his own as a poet. The implication, she said, is that "poets were as suppressed as women — they weren't allowed to say what they wanted."

Behind the flowery language (powerfully translated by Donald Watson) lurks a strong political message: a defense of freedom.

Hampshire, without actually mentioning Vanessa Redgrave or Jane Fonda, said she does not believe in using her profession to further her political views. But she has been campaigning recently. Accustoming herself to public speaking (offstage) around Britain, she has become a recognized champion of those afflicted with dyslexia — reading disability — and is struggling to finish a book about it. "People wouldn't want to read a textbook," she said. As a dyslexic herself, she should be in a good position to provide the human interest angle. When she was young, she said, dyslexics, an estimated 12 percent of the population, were considered backward or lazy, and no help was available. But new remedial treatment can aid a child who is identified as dyslexic as early as age 5 or 6.

"I learned to live with it," she said. She arrives at rehearsals word perfect, having learned her part off a tape recorder because she has trouble reading scripts. Writing the book has not come easily, and she has still 20,000 words of autobiographical material to go. "It's hard," said Hampshire candidly. "One must be truthful about oneself."

Verbier: Hot Spot for Serious Skiers

by Calla Corner

VERBIER, Switzerland — Verbier isn't as chic as St. Moritz (you'll see more down parkas than fur coats) or as charming as Zermatt, but it's the best spot in Switzerland for skiers looking for powder in the snow.

With 100 trails facing in all directions to assure good snow from November to May, and a variety of snowfields, the nondescript village of Verbier on the French-Italian border is one American ski bum who has skied all calls, simply, "the greatest."

The rugged mountain village suffering from depopulation and barely existing on its potato and cows' milk, Verbier was about to pass oblivion 35 years ago. Then the locals stepped up and decided to do something with natural resources hanging over them. By the village had been turned into a bus ski base, with a system of chairlifts, tele-

cabines and gondolas fanning up and out in a semicircle to catch every ray of sun and exploit every snowflake that the Swiss Valais produces.

The locals are still looking up: At the end of 1981 the first step will be completed for a new super-lift that by 1983 will carry 900 powder-purists on an hour's ride to the top of Mt. Fort (3,328 meters). With helicopter skiing now outlawed in France for ecological reasons and similar laws under consideration in other Alpine countries, Verbier's high-altitude place in the sun is assured.

At the moment its most challenging run for expert skiers is Mt. Gele (3,023 meters), with its hair-raising, perpendicular powder trails.

For off-piste skiing, the Valon Durbé and Champ Forest are the best bet, but only in the morning before there's a risk of avalanche.

For the average skier who can handle a workout, there is a run ending at Verbier, La Tzoumaz, Haute Mendar, Thyon and Veysonnaz in a five-hour round trip through four val-

leys, pine forests and over tops of mountains between Zermatt and the Grand-Combin.

Mostly a village of chalets or chalet-style apartment blocks (which can be rented through the local tourist board, sometimes with a maid so that you can save your energy for the slopes), Verbier nevertheless has 30 hotels. Particularly recommended are Le Mazot (55 to 85 Swiss francs) and Farinet (66 to 99 francs), with meals, and Mirabeau (57 to 92 francs) without meals.

Eating is not taken as seriously as sport is in Verbier, but there are good restaurants to fuel you up: L'Ecurie for French nouvelle cuisine, La Luge for steak, Vieux Verbier for Swiss fare and Le Fer a Cheval for a really good pizza.

The best ski shop, with top service, is Ski Service, which rents and sells the latest American and European ski togs and equipment. Its 12 staff members know what they are talking about and have dark winter tans to prove it.

The easiest travel connections are made through Geneva, which is two hours away by train or car.

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The art market

The Time Is Right for Grasset

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Scoops are still to be made on the art market. But in order to turn them into profitable coups, proper timing is essential. The point has just been made by Francoise Blondel and Yves Plantin with their surprising exhibition of Eugene Grasset's work, on through March 31 at 33 rue de Seine.

Grasset's name today means little outside a narrow circle of art historians focusing on the sources of 20th-century graphics and design. Yet in the closing years of the last century his fame spread on both sides of the Atlantic. Harper's Magazine commissioned him to draw Christmas issue covers and posters. His 1897 poster showing an angel blowing a trumpet against a background of mistletoe heralds much of the Art Nouveau of 1900 and even later trends.

Indeed, the message that comes across at this exhibition, which includes drawings, posters, books and even a large enameled plaque, is that Grasset was one of the great innovators of the age. He was born in 1841 in Lausanne, hardly an avant-garde center. His father, a tradition-minded cabinetmaker, was slightly appalled on discovering that his son's dream was to become a painter. Hoping to divert the youth's interests toward architecture, which sounded more businesslike, he packed off the 16-year old Eugene to the Polytechnicum in Zurich.

Engene became enthusiastic about architecture but much less so about the educational system. He was 18 when he left for Paris with a friend, as did all young men who dreamed of Art. He traveled. In Egypt he was impressed by the linear design of Egyptian bas-reliefs. When he settled in Paris for good, in 1871, the discovery of Japanese prints, which he began to collect on a small scale, gave him the second shock of his life. That did not stop him from looking at every art form with the encyclopedic curiosity so typical of his time. In the exhibition, a small-size copy of the famous mosaic portrait of Queen Theodora at Ravenna discloses an unsuspected interest in Byzantine art.

Grasset worked as a typographer, designer and illustrator. The series of engravings he completed in 1883 for a text based on a medieval romance, "Les Contes d'Esmer Aymon," created a style of book illustration that was to be slavishly imitated in publishing for the next 20 years. In Grasset's layout, text and image have become inseparable. For the first time since the Middle Ages, illustrations are pushed into the margins, as in illuminated manuscripts.

But his major contribution was to the art of the poster. Grasset was the first to introduce the linear handling of figures and volumes borrowed from Japanese woodcuts, and spread color uniformly within their contours. As in his illustrated books, only more strikingly so, the text became integrated with the figurative elements instead of being merely printed across the image. Last but not least, the designer invented Expressionist typography. In his poster called "L'Anatomie en France des Maires" showing a Moor and a European knight in armor charging in single combat, the three lines of text undulate in a swiveling movement. The typefaces are both cutting and sinuous in appearance. The seemingly kitsch, even vulgar design is a landmark in graphic invention. It was among the first works sold in the exhibition, for 4,500 francs to a Parisian publisher who collects posters.

The New World quickly recognized the in-

novative creativity of such a man. Alain Weil, curator of the Musée de l'Afrique in Paris, claims in his preface to the exhibition catalog that one of Grasset's posters done for the Century Magazine in 1894 signals the introduction of "artistic posters" on the American scene. A Christmas cover he did for Harper's Magazine in 1889 — several preliminary studies in pencil

are to be seen in the exhibition — may have served as a launching pad to his U.S. success.

The year after, Grasset was busy painting cartoons for stained-glass windows intended for "a church" in Galveston — there seems to be no other record of these than a photograph and caption published in 1897 in the sec-



Top, drawing for a chapter heading, 1905. Above left, watercolor original lithograph, "Danger," 1897. Above right, lithograph, "Jealousy," 1897.

issue of the French monthly Art et Decoration. In 1898, further preparatory sketches by Grasset were exhibited at the "Salon de la Timpe." The catalog tersely described them as "stained glass [projects] for the church at Houston, Texas." But when the John de Menil Foundation in Houston sponsored the great Art Nouveau traveling exhibition, Mrs. Dominique de Menil failed to trace the elusive windows. They may well be lying unidentified in the back yard of some junk dealer.

Most professionals browsing around for antiques would hardly have a clue as to what they are. For the time being, Grasset's work is best set a shadowy memory, even though his frontispiece to the Nouveau Larousse Illustré, printed in 1898, became the symbol of encyclopedic knowledge for two generations of Frenchmen.

much too quickly to be conveniently caized — and art historians can't stand that

When Yves Plantin and Francoise Bl exhibited some Grasset graphics in 19 was a perfect flop. "Too soon," Plantin comments, Art Nouveau and Art Deco only just taking off, kitsch was a neglected quantity. Posters, excepting Toulouse-Lautrec, fetched little money at French auctions. Then, Art Nouveau and Art Deco of a order have become solidly entrenched

Nouveau graphics have been soaring. O years, isolated Eugene Grasset posters been selling at Drouot, for about 8,0 10,000 francs each. All the original gon of the series of 10 decorative lithos in the bition turned up at Drouot some years ag were gradually bought up by the Paris- American dealer and collector Robert W. And these are not for sale — genuine would seem. Now may well be the right. For viewers, undoubtedly. They have the fit of a catalog that is the only book c subject.

There are several reasons for Grasset's present-day obscurity. One is that some of his most daring innovations are perceptible to the professional alone in their kitsch disguise. Another is that the versatile Grasset created too

'Ethical-Political' German Festival

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — What distinguishes West German art of the 1970s from that of the same period in France or the United States? A festival of sorts has been jointly organized by the Goethe Institute (17 avenue d'Iena) and the ARC Section of the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 avenue du Président Wilson, to March 8) that allows the spectator to muse over that question not only by viewing German art but also by getting acquainted with German cinema, theater and music, and by attending debates (some in French and some in German) on a variety of related subjects.

Gunter Grass visited to inaugurate a show of his engravings at the Goethe Institute and one of his drawings at Galerie Mazarine (34 rue Mazarine, to Jan. 31), and to read some chapters from his novels, so literature is also represented, though German lyric poetry, which still has a lot of vitality, was neglected.

Trying to find a common denominator in the works presented at the museum is no easy undertaking, and the variety defies any brief attempt at description, but one can fairly safely state that many of the participants are linked by a latent or manifest ethical-political concern. In some instances the presence of a given artist in the show seems more determined by the fact that he shares in this concern than by the actual "merit" of his work (to the extent that the word has any significance in this context). This may answer the question about what distinguishes West German art.

It is particularly apparent in the way Joseph Beuys goes about his work. Beuys is without doubt the most visible artist in West Germany today, and one reason is that he is perfect fare for the media. He has elaborated a public persona for himself that has the same sort of impact as, say, Dalí's. In Beuys' case we are faced with a figure not unlike that of one of the transients in "Waiting for Godot": oversized black coat and a gray felt hat that one is inclined to imagine him wearing even in bed.

Beuys presented a film of himself in New York. We see him arriving at Kennedy Airport, being wrapped in a felt blanket and conveyed by ambulance to the Rene Bloch Gallery, where he spent a week, day and night, locked up with a untamed but friendly coyote. At the end of the film he is taken back to the airport in the ambulance.

A debate followed the showing of the film, and Beuys revealed a good deal of humor, warmth and patient goodwill, answering questions that were sometimes delirious and sometimes aggressive, and holding the audience's interest throughout. At one point a woman made a comment to the effect that having seen the film and heard and seen him she could sense a coherence between Beuys as a human being and his action. But looking at his work in the museum, she said, she felt only a painful hiatus.

"Modern art is difficult," said Beuys with sympathy. "I also suffer from this state of affairs."

Beuys' works on their own do tend to look like dreary enigmas, but the man himself catches the imagination by his actions and his talk because he is a sort of prophet speaking out for an ethical cause. He is not an intellec-



Wolf Vostell's 'environment' of spoons and forks: Reminder of Fascism.

tual and his manifestos are written in a flat-footed prose that is almost readerproof. The work or the prose without the man is mostly irritating, but the man is a phenomenon comparable to Diogenes and it is his presence (and his implausible actions and fuzzy but not stupid discussions from day to day) that accounts for the stature he has acquired in his own country.

This may seem a lot of space to devote to one artist from a show that includes some 50 painters, sculptors and so on. But Beuys is the most revealing instance of an attitude that is common to probably all of the participants in more or less visible form.

Wolf Vostell is represented by, among other things, an environment combining a barbed wire fence, a couple of suicides with blaring radios inside them and a mass of spoons and forks spread out on the ground like gravel. A cheery, rotund man who wears the traditional curls of the orthodox Jew, Vostell declares that his intention is to make the viewer mindful of Fascism in its day-to-day manifestations by creating a durable association between everyday objects and barbed wire.

What painting the show does include is on the whole devoid of interest as painting. There are a number of young neo-Expressionist painters such as Georg Baselitz (who paints his subjects upside down for motives that, to this day, escape me); Joerg Immendorf, who favors a murky palette to depict rather obscure goings-on; and Achim Freyer, whose paintings are rather less persuasive than the costumes he produced for Dieter Schnebel's "Koerper Sprache" (also being performed at the museum).

A certain amount of humor is equally apparent in the form of Dieter Roth's cultural satires, Andrea Tippe's doodles, and other works.

The overall selection tends to favor an ap-

proach that might be described as minimal realism or the minimal dream. Koons said imagination is like Adam's dream — he awakes and found it truth. Art, in this sense, can be called the dream of mankind in a given age. Germany has suffered from some demagogic dreams in the recent past, and its most serious artists today seem wary of dreams in general. As a defense they use decision, or refuse to allow the imagination to wander beyond certain strictly defined limits. In the narrow yards thus measured out they act out various, more or less agile games.

But the fact is that they are in the opposition, outside the society whose officials are taking a lot of trouble to show the artists' works in France. Their feeling appears to be that the old dreams are still subconsciously present in the society, and no great vistas are possible until they have been uprooted.

The austerity is painful and dull. I doubt that Beuys' work need be so consistently arid. It may be that he has not really found an adequate form within the medium he has chosen, or that he had become more persona than artist. It may be that all these checks and inhibitions tend to make "art" into a disquieting ethical plea but at the same time prevent the blooming, in art, of something that makes it art and really is art's business.

The Musée d'Art Moderne is celebrating the centenary of Andre Derain's birth with a small exhibition of paintings, lithographs, woodcuts, vases and bas-reliefs (to March 8). Derain, who died in 1954, began his career as a Fauvist and went his own way thereafter, without following the succession of movements that marked the first half of this century. The exhibition assembles about 50 items and gives an idea of his versatility, but also shows how he fell a victim to the notion of French classicism in art.

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Galleries In Switzerland

GENEVA — Avant-garde in Switzerland? Sounds unlikely, perhaps. But this country has a strong tradition of receptivity to outside art trends when they are still in the lauded-at-stage. So in that sense, yes: There is an avant-garde in Switzerland.

A handful of museum curators, galleries, private collectors and artists make up a network well linked to the latest in the United States, Britain, Italy and West Germany, the current hotbeds of the avant-garde. The accent is on awareness and importation. In the case of artists, most opt for adapting tendencies established abroad, with the really good ones usually moving abroad and becoming part of the mainstream in their adopted countries. Only one creative movement has actually flowered on Swiss soil: Dada, established in 1916 by emigres in Zurich.

The stronghold of the avant-garde spirit is usually seen as the German-speaking part of Switzerland. The Kunsthallen, public galleries whose aim is to present contemporary art, contribute a great deal toward acceptance of modern trends, particularly in Basel, Lucerne and Bern, where these galleries' directors are particularly fine.

Basel has a new Museum of Contemporary Art housing the Museum of Art's adventurous purchases (as in La Roche) Foundation. Count Pazzi di Bimmo, one of the world's best-known collectors of the new in art, has chosen Basel as a repository for his collection of conceptual and Minimalist art.

Zurich boasts a courageous commercial art gallery, owned by Annemarie Verma, as well as DVA, a renovated factory with activities — exhibitions, performance art, commissioning original spaces from artists — funded by Switzerland's biggest food retailer, Migros. Zurich's Kunsthaus recently showed among its latest acquisitions a collection of American Minimalist drawings, and even staid Bern's art museum presented a program of video works last season.

The problem with avant-garde is that once a trend becomes a trend, acquired and shown by museums, it is already passe — not, perhaps, in the eyes of a greater public still trying to get used to Picasso and Miro, but in the sense that it often measures yesterday's and not tomorrow's creative pulse. The galleries are the place to find the latter. Curiously, Geneva — a city whose art scene is generally considered retrograde — has more galleries presenting important new possibilities than any other Swiss city.

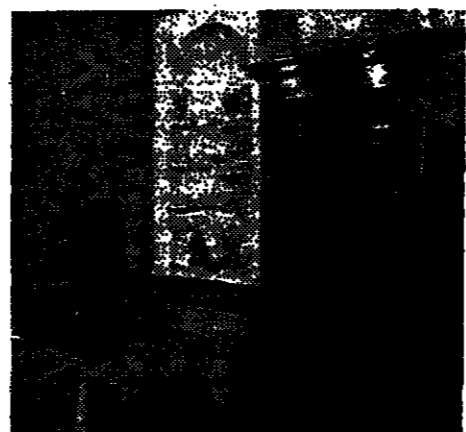
One such gallery, the Centre d'Art Contemporain (16, rue d'Italie), is a nonprofit organization partially funded by Migros. The other two, Marika Malacorda (1, rue de

Geffrye Reconstructs Evelyn Study

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — On Nov. 5, 1665 — "The Lord's day" — Samuel Pepys, the most celebrated gossip and man-about-town in the English language, called upon the second most famous chronicler of his times, John Evelyn.

"By water to Deptford," Pepys wrote in his



The 'closet of curiosities,' at right.

diary, "and there made a visit to Mr. Evelyn, who... read me very much of his discourse, he hath been many years and now is about Gardemage [presumably 'The Gardener's Almanack'; What to do monthly throughout the Year]... part of a play or two of his own making. He read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own, that were not transcendent; yet one or two very pretty epigrams."

The gardening manuscript, the plays and the poems would all have been shelved in a fine ebony cabinet, decorated with engravings of

landscapes and flowers, that Evelyn's wife Mary had commissioned from a furniture maker in Paris in 1652, at a cost of 800 livres. At the time when Pepys visited Evelyn at Sayer Court, a manor house in the Thames-side village of Deptford, five miles downstream from the City of London, the cabinet formed the centerpiece of Evelyn's "closet of curiosities."

Any 17th-century gentleman with pretensions to scholarship would have such a room in his house, well-furnished and displaying a collection of "curiosities" — in Evelyn's case, as we know from his own inventory, including a stuffed armadillo, a rock crystal cup in the form of a seahorse, rare porcelains, a sculpture in serpentine stone and the skull of a turtle.

Evelyn's study, including the cabinet, was reconstructed in 1978 for £18,000 (\$42,000), has now been reconstructed as the 17th-century room in the sequence of period rooms from Elizabeth Tudor to the late 1930s that constitute the main part of the Geffrye Museum. Situated in Shoreditch, traditionally the furniture-making district of London, the Geffrye Museum is housed in the deconsecrated chapel and the shell of 14 almshouses built in the 1720s under the terms of the will of Sir Robert Geffrye, Lord Mayor of London and Master of the Ironmongers' Company, one of the city's ancient craft guilds.

For 200 years the buildings served as dwellings for the needy widows of dry goods storekeepers, but with the changing times they outlasted their usefulness. In 1910 they were bought by the London County Council (now the Greater London Council) chiefly for the tree-lined garden which fronts the building. This was opened to the public as a park in 1912, and two years later the houses themselves opened as a museum of furniture and cabinet-making.

In the 1930s, under the curatorship of the social historian Marjorie Quennell, the collection of furniture was set out in a series of simulated period rooms, with stage-door backdrops. Under the present curator, the art historian and critic Jeffrey Daniels, this policy has

been continued and augmented by the action of major items of decorative art, such as the massive Jacobean carved oak chimney-piece from an Essex country house, the shop and interior fittings of an 18th-century house woodworker's shop and, of course, Evelyn's cabinet. Other innovations include small but choice gallery of original coat and period-dressed dolls and some imp drawings and paintings, illustrative of the local customs relative to the 12 period room.

Many of these paintings have a rosy history, none more so than "Londoners sipping," which portrays a group of prosop Londoners picnicking in Epping Forest, pleite with ubiquitous teapot, teakettle Spode teacups, but several very substantial "modern" chairs.

This was a comparatively early war born of major items of decorative art, such as the massive Jacobean carved oak chimney-piece from an Essex country house, the shop and interior fittings of an 18th-century house woodworker's shop and, of course, Evelyn's cabinet. Other innovations include small but choice gallery of original coat and period-dressed dolls and some imp drawings and paintings, illustrative of the local customs relative to the 12 period room.

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West German Cinema

(Continued from Page 7W)

tax-shelter disaster, it was retitled "Fassbinder's Despair" for promotion in U.S. art houses.

That bid is also linked with his forthcoming project, "Cocaine," which will be primed with an international cast and, in all likelihood, shot in English. The sensational pulp novel by Italian writer known as Pitrigrilli (Dino Segre, 1893-1975) was a scandal in Mussolini's time; it is ready-made for the enfant terrible side of Fassbinder's character. The film required locations in Italy, France and South America.

While Fassbinder has been scouting Brazil, Werner Herzog is up the Amazon filming "Fitzcarraldo," the story of a mad rubber baron starring Jason Robards, Claudia Cardinale and Mick Jagger. The \$6-million project is being produced by Herzog with backing from international investors, a hot trick that could ruin the romantic, individualist filmmaker if misfortune keeps plaguing him in the jungle. His first location had to be abandoned when the Indians in an Andean village refused to cooperate with the production crew. Whatever

the result, however, Herzog's long-standing reputation as the leading West German cult director in U.S. art houses and on university campuses is seemingly money in the bank.

Wenders has fallen on rougher days. His "Hammett" for Orion Pictures was in the can last April, save for the optional ending — and then producer Francis Ford Coppola needed the services of house-actor Freddie Forrest, who plays the detective-writer Dashiell Hammett, for rehearsals for Coppola's "One from the Heart." Wenders cannot resume shooting until this April, some three years after signing with Coppola's company for the project. Meanwhile, Wenders is reportedly ready to start shooting his second American feature, "The Trap Door," at MGM.

Schloendorff is in Beirut hustling to finish his adaptation of Nicholas Born's novel "The Forgery" in time for the Cannes festival. "The Forgery," Born, who died of cancer in 1979 at age 42, told the story of the Beirut street fighting in 1977 through the eyes of a foreign correspondent. If Schloendorff finishes

on schedule, he will have the inside track "German" production, for Schlyngilla and no Ganz, the country's leading stars, paired in the film.

Then there is Wolfgang Petersen's "German" film adaptation of Lothar-Guér Buchheim's best-seller, "The Boat," a \$10 million spectacular about a submarine crew, which John Sturges was originally supposed to direct. Another German theme slated for near future is Syberberg's "Parsifal."

That a U.S. market exists for West German films can best be proved by the heavy a dance at the Chicago Film Festival in November for unknown directors of the so-called "Second Generation" (Weekend, June 2, 1980) — about 4,000 people paid to see by Hark Bohm, Sohrab Shahid Salesi, Christian Rischert, Norbert Knechtelmann, G. Schreier, Christel Buschmann, Ebbo Dem and Werner Meyer and Ueli Barthelr Weller. The West German cinema is defin a wave."

July 1981

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Ford Sales Abroad Higher Than in U.S.

ROTT — Sales of Ford cars outside the United States outstripped sales in 1980 because U.S. sales declined more than foreign...

No Plan to Sell House of Fraser Stake

LONDON — Lorch has no plans to sell its 29.9-percent interest in Fraser, although the company has recently considered offers...

Liverpool Sugar Refinery Marked for Closure

LONDON — Tate and Lyle Ltd. said its 300,000-metric-ton sugar refinery at Liverpool will close as soon as possible with the loss of some jobs...

Continental Warns UNC Over Tampering

ANGELES — Continental Airlines has warned a Virginia-based firm planning to merge with it that it may face a multimillion-dollar lawsuit...

Continental Gummi Declares 1980 Dividend

NOOVER — Continental Gummiwerk will pay a dividend on its 1980 results, a company spokesman said, without specifying the amount...

Planned Trims Threaten Chrysler Setup in Canada

ONTARIO — Chrysler and its Canadian subsidiary are caught in a tug-of-war between conflicting demands from the parent company and Canadian authorities...

Study Would Bar Foreign Control of U.S. Synfuels

ASHINGTON — Legislation is being introduced to prevent foreign control of the multibillion-dollar synthetic fuels industry...

Mondale Elected to Board

MINNEAPOLIS — Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has been elected to the board of Control Data, the company said Friday.

French Inflation 13.6%

PARIS — French inflation averaged 13.6 percent in 1980 after a 0.9-percent rate in December, the statistics institute said Friday. The 1979 figure was 11.8 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes Dollar values and bank exchange rates for January 23, 1981.

Multinationals Fear Ideological Line

U.S. Trade Appointments Cause a Stir

WASHINGTON — High-level appointments related to international trade are causing uneasiness in the Reagan administration, as speculation heightens about shifts in the relative importance of key departments and agencies...

SEC Chiefs Talk Back to Reagan Team

By Paul Nussbaum Los Angeles Times Service. CORONA, Calif. — The chairman and chief enforcement officer of the Securities and Exchange Commission have sharply criticized a report by the Reagan administration's transition team...

Energy Agency Reports Preliminary Figures

Oil Demand Said to Decline 6% in 1980

LONDON — Recession, higher OPEC prices and transition to other energy sources pushed down demand for oil in the West and Japan by about 6 percent in 1980, preliminary International Energy Agency figures show...

World Bank-IMF Vote Unchanged; PLO Out

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — A special committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund decided Friday not to change the voting system that prevented the Palestine Liberation Organization from attending last year's annual joint Bank-IMF meeting.

Rates Up on Swiss Notes

ZURICH — Major Swiss banks raised medium-term note rates to 5 percent for all maturities effective Monday, banking sources said.

REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution. Office National des Transports ONATRA. International Invitation to Tender. Includes details about transport services and tender procedures.

1980 U.S. Inflation at 12.4% After 1.1% Rise in December

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 1.1 percent in December and finished the year up 12.4 percent, the Labor Department said Friday. This was slightly better than the 13.3-percent inflation rate in 1979...

Investors Show Caution; M1-A Falls \$8.7 Billion

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended Friday after drifting all day as investors worried about interest rates and President Reagan's fiscal plans. The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 0.25 at 940.19...

U.S. Automakers Increase Layoffs

DETROIT — Layoffs and production cuts are again on the rise in the U.S. auto industry. Domestic automakers reported Thursday that they have 195,350 hourly workers on indefinite layoff...

Value Line looks at...

AMERICAN STOCKS PRICED BELOW NET WORKING CAPITAL. And at discounts up to 74% off tangible book value. Includes details about Value Line investment service and stock selection criteria.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close
12 1/2% 1974 Unif. 22.12 15.10 1.40 6.1 14.1 21.1 21.1	12 1/2% 1974 Unif. 22.12 15.10 1.40 6.1 14.1 21.1 21.1	12 1/2% 1974 Unif. 22.12 15.10 1.40 6.1 14.1 21.1 21.1
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Overjoyed About Investments Down Under

By Vartan G. Vartan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—When the average securities analyst leaves New York on a field trip, he may venture as far as, perhaps, Atlanta or Chicago. But Miles Seifert likes to fly halfway around the world to prospect for investments.

Not long ago, he returned from a trip to Australia. "Our visit," he informed clients of his firm, "made us even more bullish on Australia's growing role in oil and gas development."

His firm is Gray, Seifert & Co., an investment adviser managing \$200 million from the lofty reaches of the Chrysler Building. Two-thirds of this money is managed for individuals, and the required personal minimum is \$1 million.

Mr. Seifert serves as chairman, while Edward Gray is the president. They started the firm slightly more than a year ago. Previously, both men were associated with Bessemer Trust, which was set up in 1907 to manage the wealth of Henry Phipps, a steel pioneer, and his family.

On the Rim
Being bullish on Australia comes naturally, in a sense, to Mr. Seifert, since he was born there 45 years ago. He came to the United States as a youth and graduated from Princeton.

It is not far from the basic case for investment in Australia with this investment: "It's a new arena, it has a stable government and vast natural resources. Furthermore, it is in an ideal position to service the fast-growing economies of the Pacific rim."

The major negative for Australia, he said in an interview, is its labor situation and the frequency of strikes. "But we're looking beyond that," he added.

When Gray, Seifert was established, the firm took its initial positions in such major Australian stocks as Broken Hill Proprietary, Western Mining, CSR Ltd. (a sugar, coal and metals complex), and the ANZ Bank (which stands for Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.).

Later, it added Woodside Petroleum and Santos Ltd., a leading offshore oil-and-gas exploration company in Australia, to the portfolio.

"More recently, we have included several stocks of infrastructure companies that can benefit from capital spending in Australia," Mr. Seifert said. "We estimate that \$30 billion will be spent in Australia over the next 10 years for various developments and much of this will be financed by capital inflows."

He said that the Gray, Seifert portfolio now owned such infrastructure companies as Boral (heavy construction and building supplies), APMP (paper and pulp), CIG (which dominates Australia's industrial gas market), ANI (heavy construction) and Pioneer Concrete.

"We're putting 25 percent of the new money coming into the firm in Australian issues," the chairman

include Broken Hill Proprietary, Santos, Western Mining & Woodside.

Meanwhile, what is Gray, Seifert's approach to investing stocks in the United States? "We try to find companies that are well covered by the Wall Street firms," Mr. Seifert said. "One virtue method is to invest in infrastructure companies in this country. Typical examples are the bot Corporation, Morrison-Knudsen and Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel."

In addition, the firm has emphasized the concept of "politic safe" energy, with investment such issues as Adobe Oil & Gas, Dorchester Gas, Southland Ref., Gulf Canada Ltd., Dome Petroleum, Bow Valley Energy, Houston Oil and Gas, the Sa Corporation and Hudson's Bay and Gas, among others. An favorite approach has been to share in regional banks in United States.

At the same time, the Gray, Seifert portfolio includes such global issues as Esch Schluenger, Standard Oil California, Standard Oil (Ind) and American Telephone Telegraph.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—	Closing Prices, January 23, 1981	Price/Share	% Chg.
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12	15.10	1.40
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12	15.10	1.40

Floating Rate Notes

Bank	Rate	Term
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12	15.10
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12	15.10

India Tenders Offer for Crude On Spot Market

NEW DELHI—India has tendered to buy 35,700 barrels of spot crude oil for end-February shipment. Petroleum Ministry sources have disclosed.

The purchase is being made to meet delays in receiving crude from some oil producers with which India has signed contracts and to help avert any disruption to Indian refineries using imported crude. The sources said India may make further spot purchases because it has not fully accounted for targeted 1981 imports.

India needs about two-thirds of its oil requirements by overseas purchases and plans to import almost 2.3 million barrels of crude and over 900,000 barrels of oil products this year.

Negotiations with Libya have been completed and India will buy 140,000 barrels of Libyan crude this year which will be processed in a third country.

Company Reports

Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Imperial Corp. of America	187.6	12.4	1.24
Imperial Corp. of America	187.6	12.4	1.24

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Term	Rate
1M 20% 19%	9 1/4 - 9 3/4
3M 19% 18%	9 - 9 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12

Montreal Stocks

Stock	Price
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12

European Stock Markets

Market	Index
Amsterdam	120.00
Amsterdam	120.00

Winding Up for Early Price Gains

All the warnings you've read about New York hitting a major top, about Gold and Silver plunging on a hot wave of speculation, about "bad news" in high technology groupings and analyst's sell signals in oil have simply broadened foundations for new upward movements in a growing set of inflation-protected commodities and growth-oriented stocks. Readers of the weekly Capital Offshore reports have been supplied with specific buying levels and trading targets involving potential doubling and tripling action among issues with growth rates of up to 200% annually and with major drilling programs commencing in oil and precious metals. Included in continuous coverage have been such factors as ADAC in Surocracy, Computerization in computerized design, Delecter in supercomputer technology, Flow General in interface advancements, Genentech in gene splicing, National Semiconductor in microprocessors and IBM with its 100% growth rates in office automation applications. To keep fully posted concerning fast-growing industries and fast-moving commodities, the Capital Offshore reports offer timely coverage and growth-management details.

Capital Offshore

P.O. BOX 110649, Nassau, Bahamas

Complete. Please send complimentary growth and trading reports plus management details to:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PHONE _____

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Month	Price
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12
12 1/2% 1974 Unif.	22.12

4 More Bank In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG—More banks opened in Luxembourg during 1980, bringing total to 111. With a Luxembourg city population of 90,000, it means the city one bank per 900 inhabitants.

West German Pric 7.9% Higher in 1980

WIESBADEN, West Germany—The West German price index rose 1.4 percent month to finish 1980 up 7.9 percent, the federal statistics said Friday. Wholesale price 1980 were on average 7.9 percent higher than in 1979, after percent increase in 1979 over 11.9 percent, up from 11.1 percent in 1978.

Brazil Said Seeking Europe's Aid on C

PARIS—The Brazilian government has contacted European lawmakers to seek opinions on possibility of establishing a industry in the Recife region. The industry is said to be among companies. The idea will be discussed when Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo makes official visit to France next Wednesday, the sources:

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Jan. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, and SOYBEAN MEAL.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for PORK BELLIES, SHELL EGGS, LUMBER, and PLYWOOD.

Market Summary

Market Summary table listing NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for BRITISH POUND, CANADIAN DOLLAR, and SWISS FRANC.

Standard & Poors

Standard & Poors table listing various stock indices.

London Metals Market

London Metals Market table listing prices for COPPER, ALUMINUM, and ZINC.

NYSE Index

NYSE Index table listing market performance metrics.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table listing prices for SUGAR, COFFEE, and COTTON.

AMEX Index

AMEX Index table listing American Most Actives.

London Commodities

London Commodities table listing prices for SUGAR, COFFEE, and COTTON.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES table listing top-performing stocks.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK FUTURES table listing prices for ROUND WHITE POTATOES, COFFEE, and SUGAR.

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table listing prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table listing price indices for different commodity groups.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Friday's New Highs and Lows table listing daily price extremes.

Dividends

Dividends table listing companies and their dividend payments.

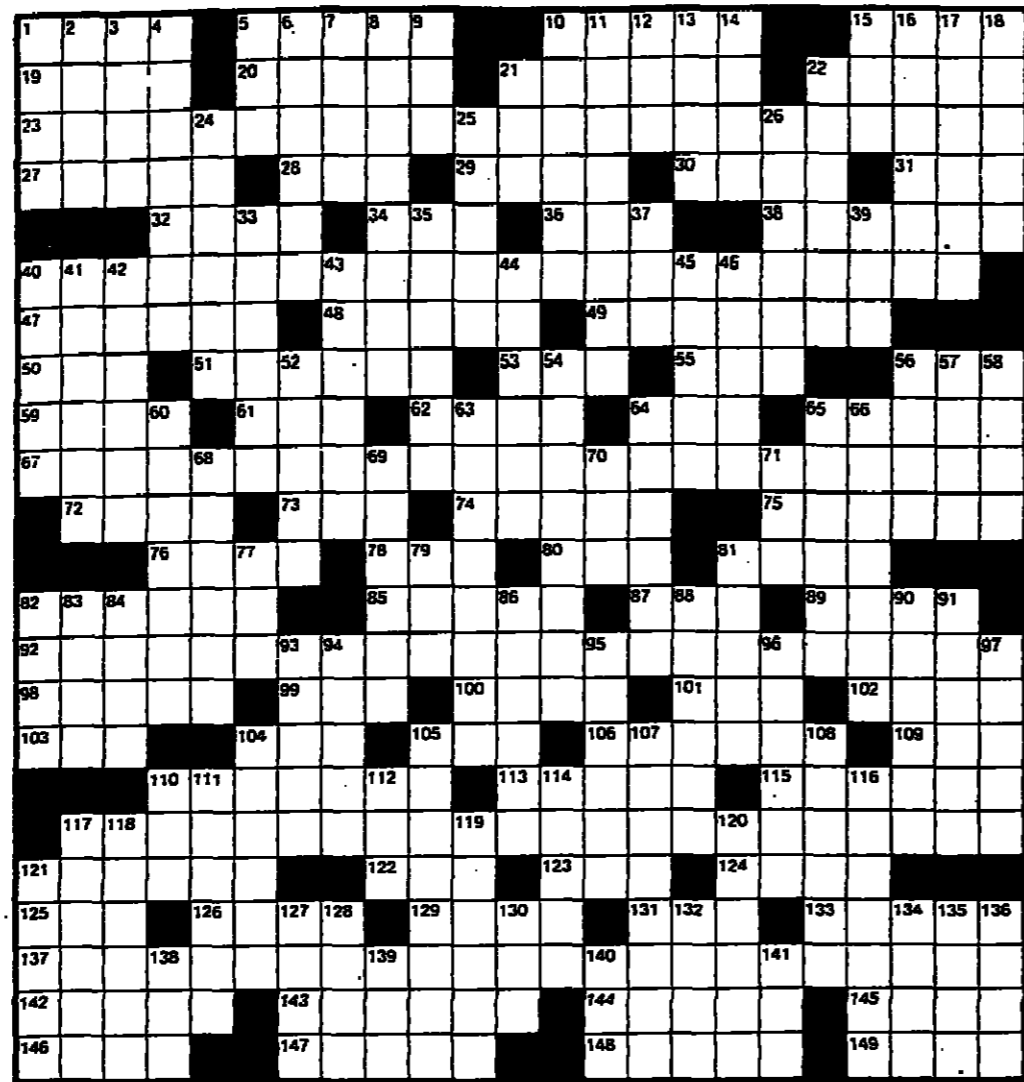
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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

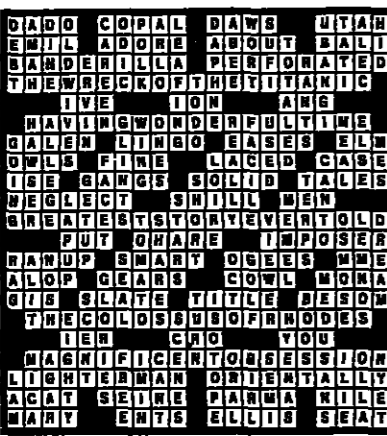
Crazy Rhythms By Maura B. Jacobson



- ACROSS
1 Actor's quest
5 Pindar, e.g.
10 Half of MIMMID
13 C.S.A. soldiers
18 Rival of Babyloia
20 Nab
21 Bribe money
22 "Bobby Shaftoe's gone..."
23 Author's song?
27 Tratorria buy
28 Highland refusal
29 Arizona city
30 Equal
31 "Old MacDonald" refrain
32 "— face
34 Soft shoe, short style
38 Shade of blond
39 Was once
40 Mathematician's song?
47 Scale start
48 Construe
49 Summer quencher
50 Before, to Blake
51 State without proof
53 N.R.C. predecessor
55 Parts of psyches
56 Ivy clump
58 Bando and Mineo
61 Triac of tennis
62 Nasal prefix
64 Road runner's cousin
65 Containing good earth
67 Prince's song?
72 Agrippina's son
74 Make a graffe
75 Innsbruck area
76 Dispossesses
76 Birds up
78 Morning abbrs.
80 After
81 Pirate's take
82 Soporific fly
85 W. Indies fish
87 Holiday in Hanoi
89 Howls at the moon
92 Jazzman's song?
96 Gators' kin
99 Lettuce variety
100 Actress
101 Spellidown
102 "— Old Cowhand"
103 Biddy
104 Cub Scout unit
105 Ararat's org.
106 Arizona political family
109 Zeta's follower
110 Sabra
113 Partisan
115 Rely for support
117 Post's song?
121 Uri, for one
122 Sky sighting, perhaps
123 Boxing great
124 Siltrey
125 Gattusel
126 Brains' home
129 Pteroid
131 Nabokov novel
132 Spooky
137 Actress's song?
142 Given to
143 Weatherman's abbr.
144 Like an egghead
145 "Die Lorelei" author
146 Of Old Norse poetry
147 "Poirot"—a Client?
148 Christle
21 Not sing.
22 Greek region
24 Artist
25 French school
28 Argues back
33 One of the Dinnaes
35 Bids
37 Eic, haec, — Abbr.
41 Cleveland neighbor
42 Ultimatum ruler.
43 Worst
44 Like an egghead
45 "Die Lorelei" author
46 Of Old Norse poetry
52 "Poirot"—a Client?
54 Mezzanine
56 After-shave item
57 Fail to include
58 Anti sand oasin
60 Pertaining to rock layers
63 July phenomenon
64 "And no man was answer..."
65 Decorative basin
66 Japanese paper-folding art
68 A Musketeer
70 Scottish "not"
71 Field an ax
72 Parisian possessive
73 Fleetwood
81 Pittsburgh export
82 Cal or Carnegie
83 Unfailing
84 Black: Poetic
88 Day
89 Go aboard
90 Native of Sana
91 Fixed part of a motor
93 Cousteau's milieu
94 Emead
95 Near the tail
96 Greece, to the Greeks
97 — off (intermittently)
104 Soak
105 Booby traps
107 Scornful ones
108 "— Fidelis"
110 Adherent: Suffix
111 Strong ales
112 Boudreau of baseball
114 Japanese porcelain
116 Truancy, e.g.
117 Texas border city
118 Rapt
119 Doyle hero
120 Moorish place
121 Congealed
127 "— Smile Be
128 Throat-clearing sound
130 Loc. of Mall
132 Far East area
134 Get one's goat
135 Privy to
136 Southé ingredients
138 — de deux
139 Spanish Main wave
140 Bandicoot
141 Con Ed et al.

- DOWN
1 Lop the crop
2 Spanish jug
3 Restinous substances
4 Hortatory
5 Decide in favor of
6 "Fantasia" creator
7 Quenchin
8 Given to
9 Weatherman's abbr.
10 Keaney rebel
11 Like Ming rulers.
12 Gear tooth
13 Sabot sound
14 Word for Apley
15 Singer Acuff
16 Affair— (foreign affairs): It.
17 In arrears
18 Aegean island
21 Not sing.
22 Greek region
24 Artist
25 French school
28 Argues back
33 One of the Dinnaes
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130 Loc. of Mall
132 Far East area
134 Get one's goat
135 Privy to
136 Southé ingredients
138 — de deux
139 Spanish Main wave
140 Bandicoot
141 Con Ed et al.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities including ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERGDALE, BERLIN, BIRMINGHAM, BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, H.C. MIAMI CITY, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, KANSAS CITY, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

BOOKS

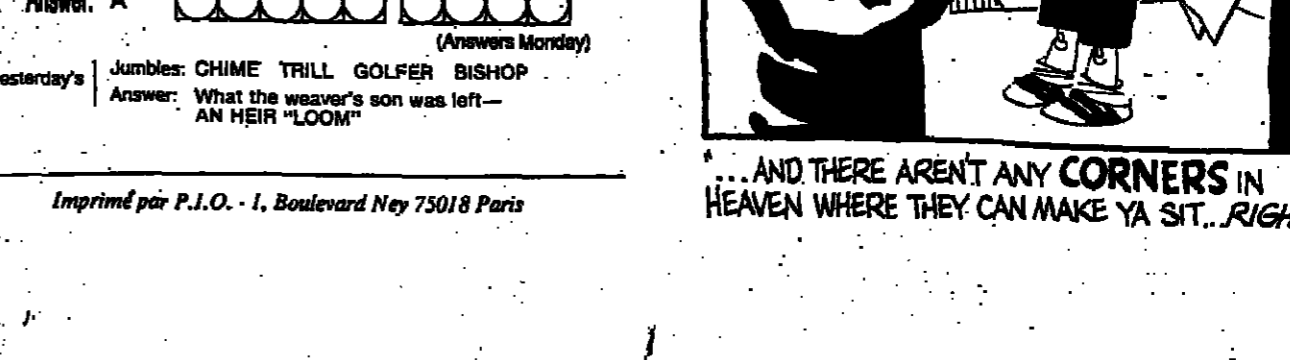
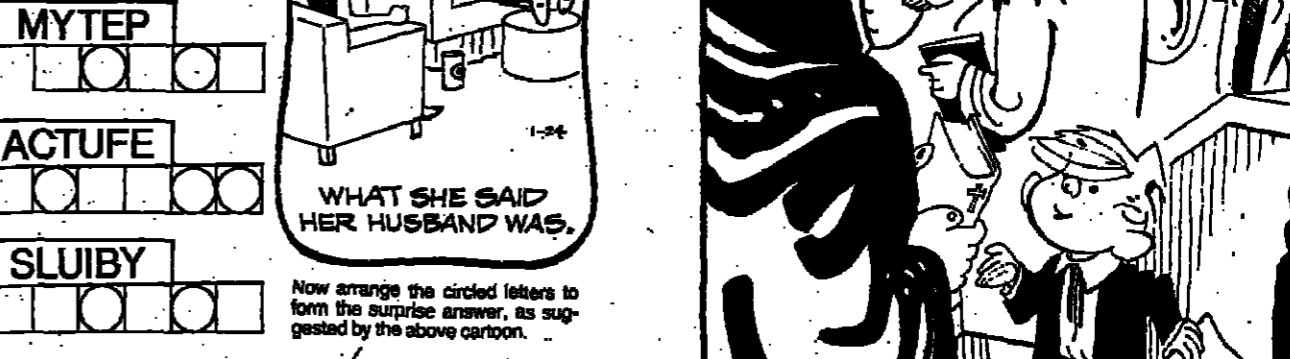
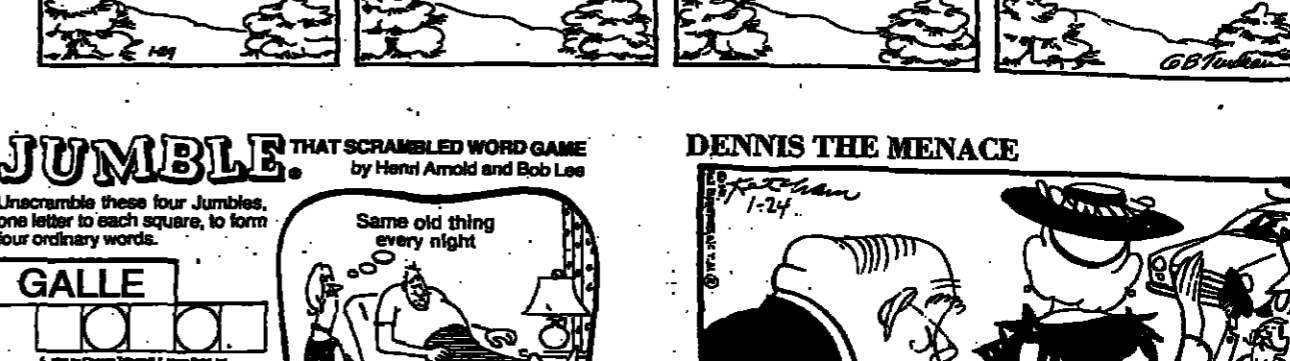
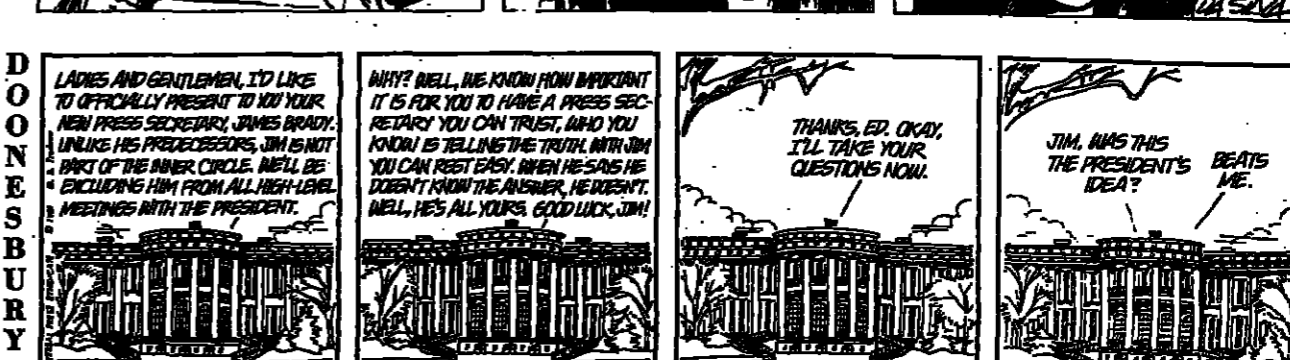
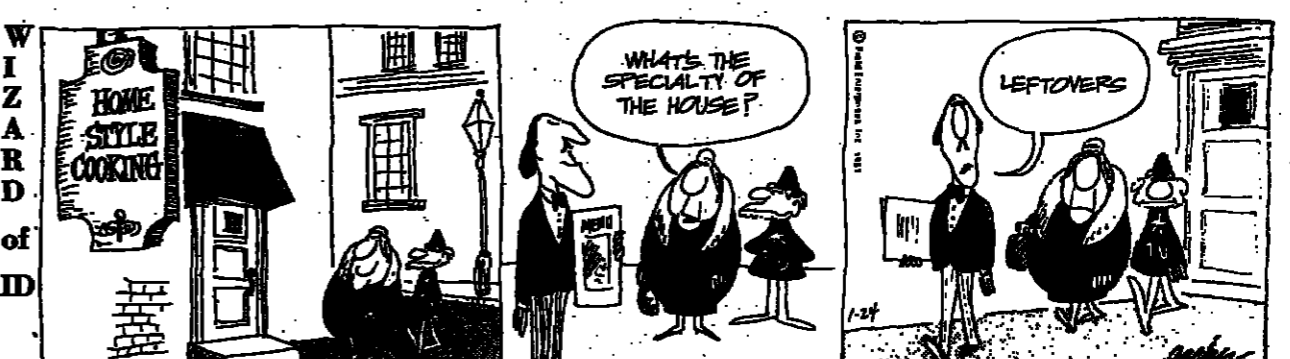
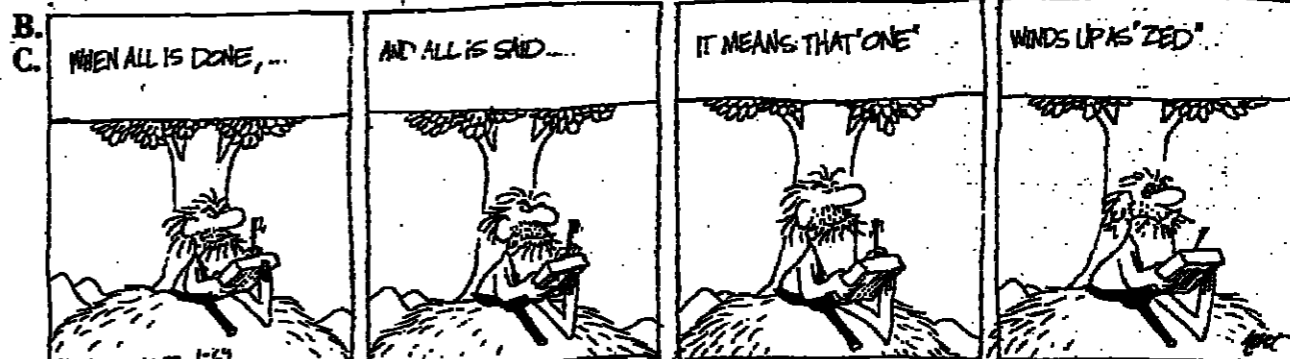
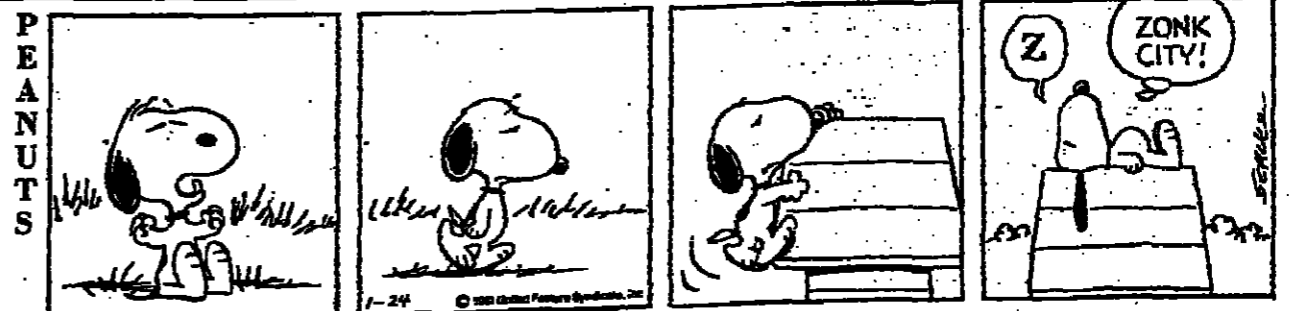
THE WAR WITHOUT A NAME

France in Algeria, 1954-1962

By John Talbot. Knopf. 305 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Robert Forster

THOSE of us who were in France in the 1950s experienced the Algerian war as an ever-present preoccupation of students, professors and French people of all ages. John Talbot presents a lucid and compact account of the course of this "war without a name" from the May Day demonstrations in Oran and Algiers in 1954 to the Evian Accords in March, 1962. Occupied by the French since 1830, Algeria was the only part of the French Empire where there were a substantial number of settlers. By 1954, these European colonies, most of whom were French, numbered about 1 million and lived alongside a rapidly growing Moslem Algerian population of at least 9 million. The two populations had coexisted in separate economic, social, religious and cultural systems since the 1870s when the Europeans first began to arrive in large numbers. After 1930 the Algerians began to leave the countryside in a mass exodus so that by 1950 the four major cities—Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Bone—had been transformed from predominantly European into Moslem cities. Yet apart from residential mixing in the cities, contact between the two cultures was almost nonexistent. Neither school, nor army, nor any political or social institution served to bring the two peoples together. Even sexual encounters were rare, and the absence of intermarriage between the Europeans and Algerians was almost indefinitely were it not for the heavy blows dealt to French national prestige by World War II and by the loss of Indochina in 1954. The Algerian nationalist movement, divided and ineffective for more than a generation, now took on new life and launched a series of "disturbances" all across Algeria in November, 1954. The recent defeat in the Far East and the gradual dismantling of the empire in Africa under the bold initiatives of the Mendes-France government in Paris raised an immediate cry of alarm among the settlers and in the army, and a demand for quick repression of any move toward Algerian independence. An unyielding resistance by these two elements, especially as the Army of Africa grew to 400,000 troops by 1957, made it impossible for the government of the Fourth Republic, already beset by acute economic and financial problems at home, to steer a middle course or even hint at "autonomy" for Algeria. The development and denouement of an agonizing confrontation between the French settlers and the military professionals on one side, and an increasingly self-conscious Algerian national movement on the other, with the French government in Paris attempting to combine military repression with economic aid, is the central theme of John Talbot's book. The story is replete with tragic irony. The French paratroopers "won" the Battle of Algiers, uprooting by house-to-house search, ending the plastic bombings of street cafes, but at the unacceptable price—at least—of secret military torture. The French press rose to the occasion. The "pacification" of the countryside also appeared to succeed militarily, but at a political cost of sending a quarter-million draftees to North Africa and thereby threatening a French family, once again, with a youth "mort pour la Patrie." In the end, the Fourth Republic could not cut the Gordian knot, and the "providential man on horseback" came back on stage. Charles De Gaulle cleverly—but many said fraudulently—but nonetheless successfully made the surgical incision and removed the cancer from the economy, society, and even conscience of France. It required pushing "the regime of the parties" to the side, establishing a strong executive, hoodwinking and then isolating the "colonels" and the settlers, and reassuring the French public that the "real interests" and "true destiny" of the nation lay elsewhere than in North Africa. Talbot is especially effective in his treatment of "the general," that remarkable politician, adroit tactician and, above all, master of rhetorical masks. When he finally reached the last mile in his negotiations with the Algerian nationalists (FLN), De Gaulle might have elicited respect even from his Moslem adversaries when he said: "It is entirely natural that we [French] feel nostalgia for what the Empire was, as we can miss the softness of oil lamps, the splendor of the sailing navy, the charm of the time of horse-drawn carriages." Perhaps this was the best way to soften the tragedy of this now forgotten war and to help bind the wounds suffered by 10 million people in Algeria and 50 million in France—only 20 years ago. Robert Forster, professor of history at Johns Hopkins, is the author of "The Nobility of Toulouse" and "The House of Saulx-Tavannes." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.



RADIO NEWCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (all times GMT).
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: 640KHz and 483A Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.025, 7.170, 7.285, 9.110, 9.250, 12.075 and 15.070 KHz in the 40, 41, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.
East Africa: 1412KHz and 372A Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.640, 17.880, 15.620, 12.075, 11.850, 9.560, 7.170 and 6.025 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.
North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.640, 17.880, 15.620, 12.075, 11.850, 9.560, 7.170, 13, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.
Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.640, 17.880, 15.620, 12.075, 11.850, 9.560, 7.170 and 6.025 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.
Middle East: 1321KHz and 327A Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.710, 11.740, 9.110, 6.170, 4.280 and 3.970 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.
South Asia: 1412KHz and 372A Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.640, 17.880, 15.620, 12.075, 11.850, 9.560, 7.170 and 6.025 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.
East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.770, 15.710, 11.850, 9.560, 7.170 and 6.025 KHz in the 11, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 16.900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 26 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: KHz: 15.350, 7.225, 6.040, 5.955, 3.880, 1.977, 7.92, 11.740, 9.740, 1.294 in the 19.2, 41.1, 48.5, 30.4, 75.7, 57.1 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 32.2 (medium wave) meter bands.
Middle East: KHz: 15.350, 11.815, 9.740, 7.225, 6.040, 1.294 in the 19.2, 25.5, 30.7, 41.2, 47.7, 57.1 meter bands.
East Asia and Pacific: KHz: 17.320, 17.740, 15.290, 11.740, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.675 on the 14, 16.5, 19.4, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 42.2, 19.0 meter bands.
South Asia: KHz: 17.320, 17.740, 15.290, 11.740, 9.770, 7.005 on the 13.5, 16.5, 19.2, 25.5, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.
Africa: KHz: 26.040, 21.640, 17.870, 15.320, 11.815, 9.740, 7.225, 6.040, 1.294, 5.955, 3.880, 1.977 on the 11.5, 13.5, 14.8, 19.4, 25.5, 30.4, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Trial of Vietnamese in 5-Cent Theft In California Cost the Court \$3,000

FREMONT, Calif. — It cost about \$3,000 in court expenses to try a Vietnamese refugee and his son on charges of stealing a five-cent washer and brandishing a weapon, officials estimate.
The Alameda County district attorney's office had said it did not want to prosecute the case against Thang Ngan Ngo and his son, Truong. But Judge Roy Pucci said the law left them no choice.
A jury, aided by a Vietnamese translator, this week found both men not guilty of petty theft charges involving a five-cent washer taken from a shopping center in this city south of Oakland.
The son was found guilty of brandishing a weapon at security guards. The teen-ager said he grabbed a monkey wrench and tire iron to protect his father, who he thought was endangered by security guards approaching the man about the washer.
The father said he had been examining the washers from an open bag and unthinkingly walked out the store with one in his hand.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words GALLE, MYTEP, ACTUFE, SLUIBY and a cartoon illustration of a man at a desk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



... AND THERE AREN'T ANY CORNERS IN HEAVEN WHERE THEY CAN MAKE YA SIT... RIGH

April 1981

Punter Could Be Key to Super Bowl

Raiders' Guy Raises the Roof

Agency Dispatches
LEANS — The televi-
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then a college sophomore, wrote Guy and asked him for advice on punting. Guy didn't write back. "If he has an outstanding afternoon," Rumberger said, "I'll just try to have a good afternoon and hope that we can compensate in other ways."
Guy has led the NFL in punting three times (1974, 1975 and 1977). Since the leagues merged 11 years ago, no other punter has led more than once. As a rookie, he punted for a 45.3 average. His worst season was 1976, when he averaged only 41.6. That was the only year he failed to make the Pro Bowl.
He averaged 43.6 yards this season — and 17 of his 71 kicks wound up inside the opponent's 20-yard line.

"The Super Bowl wild-card game at Oakland Dec. 28, Guy averaged 51 yards on nine punts, rolling two out of bounds inside the Oiler 10 as the Raiders beat Houston. The next weekend at Cleveland, despite frigid temperatures and a wind that made the ball feel like a brick, Guy, going for placement instead of distance several times, still averaged 38.3 yards on nine punts.
A week later in the AFC title game at San Diego the following week, he punted four times for a 56-yard average, including a 71-yarder that set an

AFC title-game record. "The last three weeks," Guy said, "I've been prouder of my punting [a 46.8 playoff average] than I ever have."
While Guy is proud, others are awed — that he can maintain balance while whipping his right leg with such force that his foot winds up over his head and his knee bounces into his face mask, that he averages the kind of "hang time" [5 to 3/4 seconds] other NFL punters only dream about.
"Nobody really recognizes that special teams play an important role," Guy said. "You're talking about field position. That has a tremendous effect. It influences what kind of plays you call. If the defense comes out on the field inside the 20, that punts them up."
This season Guy completed a change that began at the end of 1979, when, for the first time in his eight-year career, he did not make the Pro Bowl team. He examined himself and did not like what he saw.
"I shouldn't have let little things bother me," he said, "as far as techniques, as far as the drop go, overstriding. I said: 'Don't worry about it. I'm only human, I'm not a robot, I'm not programmed to do everything perfect.'"
The problem was that he had come close.

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punt was just a means
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Lauberhorn: Guided Tour



Ray Guy

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune
WENGEN, Switzerland — Behind all the electronics and other sophistications of space-age ski racing, there is always a feeling of the old days in Wengen, where everybody connected with the World Cup assemblies once a year for the classic Lauberhorn races.
"In the first place, you still have to come up here by train," said Charly Kahr, head of the Austrian ski team. "It's the tradition that makes this place so special."
Indeed, the only cars or trucks allowed into this Alpine village are those officially sanctioned for deliveries or emergencies. Wooden sleds abound, as do electrically powered carts that serve as taxis from train station to hotel.
Founded in 1930, when modern ski racing was only beginning to develop, the Lauberhorn downhill has become a shrine in the sport. Covering more than two miles, the course is the longest of the World Cup pistes; while not the most dangerous, its sharp turns and drops make it one of the most difficult to negotiate.
After the Fall
In the first Lauberhorn downhill, the racers were still skiing from point to point, checking themselves along the way. "In those days," wrote Peter Lunn, recalling his 1932 race, "one could fall and still do comparatively well."
In 1954, Christian Pravda of Austria set a course record of three minutes, 23.2 seconds. A number of racers have chipped away at that mark over the years, and last year Peter Mueller of Switzerland finished in a record time of 2:30.56.
Times, literally, have changed. But the appeal and excitement of the race remain, and as skiers prepare for Saturday's downhill and Sunday's slalom, the town of the town is centered on Steve Podborski, the 23-year-old Canadian who is coming off three straight victories.
A triumph here not only would enshrine his name, but would also make him the first skier to win four straight cup downhills since 1977, when Franz Klammer of Austria was routinely frustrating everybody.
Duel on the Slopes
What makes the 1981 Lauberhorn downhill even more attractive is the personal duel between Podborski and Mueller, the Swiss favorite who not only won the race last year but also took the cup downhill championship. Because he also enters slalom races, Mueller has won enough points this season to claim the overall lead.
Podborski, however, is content to concentrate on downhill; and in that category he leads his rival by just 10 points. A world cup victory is worth 25 points.
No Wonder
The dollar signs that inundate the Super Bowl are so attractive it is no wonder that Miami eagerly awaits another chance at the game.
"They had a problem with hotel rooms six months before the last Super Bowl here," Freeman said in Miami. "Rozelle contacted us, said there were some problems, and we handled them quickly. I don't think we're out of it. The feedback tells us they like coming here so we hope they'll be back."

After the downhill last week in Kitzbuehel, Mueller was quoted as saying that Podborski should not be taken seriously, that the Canadian could not be termed a consistent winner and that he, Mueller, would send Podborski packing here.
"That's ridiculous," Podborski retorted. "I won three races, didn't I?"
That he did, and as a consequence he had to duck out of the back door after a press conference in Kitzbuehel to avoid a mob of autograph seekers. The telephone calls from Canada are increasing to the point that he is now having them screened. And Thursday he had to take time out between training runs for an interview with CBS television.
Watched
"It's obvious that people are watching me more than before," he said. "Of course there is pressure, but I always have been able to deflect it. Nobody can affect my skiing but myself, and it's important that I remember that."
As a veteran on the cup circuit, Podborski knows the Lauberhorn as well as anybody.
"When you push out of the start it's very flat, so you get three good pushes and then go into about a 15-second tuck," he said without stopping to think about it. "Then there's a hard right turn, and then a left over a few bumpy rollers onto a flat that gets steeper and steeper so that you're going at about 80 miles an hour."
There is a fast left and then a very, very hard right that slows you to about 15 miles an hour. Then you come into the first spectacular section of the course, called the Hundschopf. It's between two rocks, and there are nest everywhere.
"Interesting Little Section"
"You go off a drop-off, land, go right and then left, off another jump and through the Canadian Corner [where Ken Read and David Irwin wiped out in 1976]. You

go along a catwalk — it's just a narrow road — and then under the railway tracks. It's an interesting little section.
"Then you go into the meadows, which is a series of turns through the trees, until you come to a steep straightaway where you reach about 75 miles an hour. You go onto some flats and make two turns into the Austrian Hole, where the entire Austrian team fell a few years ago.
"The last three turns are called the S turns. And they are extremely icy. They are very difficult. This year the jump after them into the finish area is a little bit longer than before, and we've had a few falls in training.
"That's two and a half minutes of very difficult, very technical ski racing."
One of the casualties was Andy Mill of the United States, who tumbled at the finish Thursday. He limped into a helicopter and was reported to have torn knee ligaments and a sprained neck.
Condition: Remarkable
All the racers seem to agree that the course is in excellent condition for the downhill, remarkably so after the onslaught of snow earlier in the week that sent organizers into a panic. In fact, they almost called off the program.
"It's quite fast, but it doesn't seem like it because it's so smooth," said Irwin, who will be making another attempt on the course on which he has had two serious accidents. "Last year I had a really bad fall and in 1976 I almost killed myself, so I do wonder if I have a jinx here," he said.
"The rumor after last year was that I would never race here again, but I'm not worried about it at all."
In Sunday's Lauberhorn slalom, Ingemar Stenmark, who trails Mueller by five points in the overall standings, is the favorite.

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Illustration by Charles Stout

Super Bowl Full of the Long Green

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — While 26 football teams look on with envy this week as the Philadelphia Eagles and the Oakland Raiders prepare for the Super Bowl, at least one city will watch with envy as the city of New Orleans prepares for the Super Bowl.
"The Super Bowl, in my judgment, is the biggest single event a community can have economically," Lester Freeman, executive director of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, said the other day. "So to not have it is hurting."
"It's impossible to put a total dollar value on it, with the television exposure and hundreds of reporters from all over. But in plain old dollars and cents, the money spent by visitors puts it in the \$40 million to \$50 million range, so we miss it and we want it back."
Miami, which has been host to the National Football League's championship game five times since it became designated as the Super Bowl 15 years ago, has been shut out at least until the 1984 game.
Competition for the Super Bowl is keen for the simple reason stated by Freeman: money. The Super Bowl has become synonymous with money. It really should be known as the Super Bowl.

officially in the host city and the cities of the participating teams. Based on activity in Philadelphia, Carey estimated that 150,000 programs or more would be sold in that city by kickoff time.
The Super Bowl, which began in relative obscurity Jan. 15, 1967, when 61,946 fans saw Green Bay defeat Kansas City, 35-10, at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, has become one of the country's truly intriguing financial and sociological phenomena.
Engineered with public relations brilliance by Commissioner Pete Rozelle and his staff, and injected with a high-powered case of TV promotion, the Super Bowl has become a national holiday.
It doesn't matter which teams are playing. They can be perennial like Pittsburgh or newcomers like Philadelphia; it matters not to the fans, who flock to the bowl site or at least to their television sets.
By the weekend, every one of New Orleans' approximately 23,000 hotel and motel rooms will be filled. Rooms will be full all the way to outlying areas around Baton Rouge and Lafayette.
George LaBrecht, the man in charge of Lakefront Airport, estimated that an extra 700 to 800 private aircraft would use that facility, about half dropping off passengers and leaving. The other half will park. "We close the runways and then the taxicabs," LaBrecht explained. "We have to create additional parking space."
As for commercial flights, one

airlines executive said: "They are booked and rebooked." Restaurants are stocking extra food and planning to stay open on their usual days off.
And Horseplayers
It will be a big weekend, too, for the Fair Grounds Race Track. In 1978, the last time the Super Bowl was played here, the track set a record handle of \$2,155,878 the day before the game.
Super Bowl week seems to be one long party. Parties are scheduled all over the city and even in banquet halls at the Superdome the day of the game. The commissioner's affair Friday night was to be the party of parties.
By invitation only, the affair is primarily for NFL owners, friends and members of the media. Three thousand people were scheduled to attend the \$200,000 bash, staged at the Rivergate Auditorium, not far from the banks of the Mississippi.
"I have heard that in previous years, people have exchanged game tickets for party tickets even up," said Sandy Bain, the consultant from New York, producer of the affair for the fifth time.
The cost of the party comes out of the \$1,250,000 the league spends on staging the game; the sum also

covers hotel rooms, office space and transportation.
Not included in that figure is the money that goes to the competing teams and players. The NFL supplies each team with 80 first-class, round-trip airplane tickets and expense money based on winning and losing — \$750,000 to the winner, \$435,000 to the loser. The winning team also receives \$160,000 for Super Bowl rings (figured at \$2,000 each for 80).
Each winning player earns \$18,000 and each loser \$9,000. Each of the Eagles has already earned \$14,000 in playoff money and each of the Raiders \$17,000, the extra \$3,000 coming from Oakland's wild-card victory over Houston.
No Wonder
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Phoenix Co-Leaders at 65
PHOENIX, Ariz. — David Graham shot a 6-under-par 65 Thursday in his first competitive round of the year and tied Larry Nelson for the first-round lead in the Phoenix Open golf tournament. Jim Nelford, Bobby Nichols and John Schroeder were a shot back at 66.
Surgery for Cockcroft
CLEVELAND — Placekicker Don Cockcroft of the National Football League's Cleveland Browns is recovering from an operation Thursday to remove torn cartilage in his left knee.

communities," in clubs and special sports schools. There they make the champions of the future.
Sports lessons at ordinary schools take up only two or three hours a week. But two-thirds of youths under 18 take part in sports outside school organized by Free German Youth, trade unions or other Communist organizations.
These are the chief talent-spotting centers for special sports schools run by the East German Sports and Gymnastics Association (DTSG). Two or three thousand children enter these special schools each year, many spotted in nationwide competitions.
Head Start
DTSB spokesman Martin Kramer said 90 percent of East Germany's medal winners at the Lake Placid and Moscow Olympics last year got their start this way. "You should look for the causes of our Olympic success in the purposeful development of child and youth sport," he said.
Strict training methods were part of the secret of East Germany's success, for example, in women's swimming, Kramer said. "The trainers quite simply pushed the women harder," he said. "They pushed into new areas. Now it is done all over the world and we haven't got the same edge."
He and other Communist officials sneered at suggestions the masculine-looking East German women swimmers scored part of their success through swelling hormones and body-building drugs.
But other East Germans tell stories to support Western suggestions. One girl involved in water

Impact
According to chamber of commerce estimates in New Orleans, by the time the city returns to normal after Sunday's affair between the Eagles and the Raiders, 70,000 visitors will have left behind an estimated \$40 million here.
But there is no understating the impact the game has on people. Thousands of people find it so necessary for them — or, in the case of large corporations, their employees and clients — to be at the game that they are willing to spend as much as \$500 for a \$40 ticket.
The National Broadcasting Co. finds it important enough to give the NFL \$6 million for the right to televise the game, and sponsors find it important enough to give NBC \$275,000 for a 30-second commercial. "We've been sold out for two months," a network spokesman said, meaning NBC will rake in \$12,650,000 for the 23 minutes of the commercial time available.
And, of course, there are the millions of people who find wagering on the game irresistible and draw any other Super Bowl expenditures by betting countless hundreds of millions.
Getcha Programs
Bob Carey, the head man at NFL Properties, the league's licensing arm, says he has not seen anything like the rapid pace at which fans are gobbling up Super Bowl programs.
Programs are available to anyone by mail, but they are sold spe-

cially in the host city and the cities of the participating teams. Based on activity in Philadelphia, Carey estimated that 150,000 programs or more would be sold in that city by kickoff time.
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